

THE Monthly Museum;

OR,
DUBLIN LITERARY REPERTORY,
FOR DECEMBER, 1814.

History, Antiquities, Biography.

MEMOIRS OF SAMUEL JACKSON PRATT, Esq.

THIS gentleman, who has long been known in the literary world, closed his earthly career October 4, 1814, at his apartments in Colmore-row, Birmingham; he was descended from a respectable family; his father, it is believed, having been high sheriff of Huntingdon; and was born at St. Ives, in that county, on Christmas day, 1749. Mr. Pratt commenced his literary course very early in life, under the name of *Courtenay Melmoth*. The first of his productions which attracted the notice of the public, was "The Tears of Genius, occasioned by the Death of Dr. Goldsmith, 1774," whose poetical works are the model of his own, and whom he has followed more successfully than any subsequent writer. His poem of "Sympathy" has passed through many editions, and is characterized by feeling, energy, and beauty. When he had established a fame by his poems and novels, he threw off his assumed name, and increased his reputation by his succeeding productions. He was one of the most prolific writers of his day; and it is but a just tribute to his character to say, that all his works strongly tend to promote the interests of benevolence and virtue. Though his literary fame has been somewhat overcast by the extraordinary success of several cotemporary poets, yet it is probable that many of his works will be admired when most of theirs have sunk into oblivion. His chief error was not knowing how to check the exuberance of his feeling and imagination; and, therefore, he sometimes diffused his sentiments to a tedious extent. His first novel, entitled, "Liberal Opinions upon Animals, Man, and Providence," 1775, &c. was published in detached volumes, which were eagerly perused as they successively appeared. They display the imperfection which we have noticed, but exhibit, at the same time, some well-drawn characters, particularly those of *Benignus* and *Draper*, and the work altogether is highly amusing and interesting. His "*Shenstone Green*," "*Emma Corbett*," "*The Pupil of Pleasure, or the New System (Lord Chesterfield's) illustrated*," have passed through many editions, and are likely to preserve their station. His "*Gleanings*," and "*Cottage Pictures*," have been deservedly admired; but the former are certainly extended to a wearisome excess. A judicious selection from his works, and a candid account of his life, would form an interesting and amusing

miscellany, and probably may be expected from his friend and literary coadjutor, Dr. Mavor. Mr. Pratt was intimately connected with many distinguished characters of our times. Among these was Dr. Potter, the translator of *Eschylus* and *Euripides*, the elder *Colman*, *Dr. Beattie*, and, indeed, most of those characters whose works will live with the literature of their country. The collection of letters which Mr. Pratt received forms a considerable mass; and a selection would be an interesting addition to our epistolary treasures. His "*Sympathy*" was first handed to the late Mr. Cadell by another of his friends, *Gibbon* the historian. *Dr. Hawkesworth* was one of Mr. Pratt's most intimate friends; and the latter wrote a tragedy entitled "*The fair Circasian, 1780*," which was founded on the novel of "*Almorán and Hamet*," written by the former. This tragedy was represented with considerable success at *Drury-lane theatre*, and the heroine was performed by the present Countess of *Derby*. The character was intended for *Mrs. Siddons*, of whom Mr. Pratt was one of the earliest friends; but that luminary of the stage did not adorn the theatrical world in the *Metropolis* till the following year. Mr. Pratt's other dramatic productions were, "*Joseph Andrews*," a farce, 1778; never published.—"*School for Vanity*," a comedy, 1785; "*New Cosmetic*," a comedy, 1790; "*Fire and Frost*," a comic opera, 1805; "*Hail Fellow, well met*," a drama, 1805; "*Love's Trials*," a comic opera, 1805; "*The Mine*," a dramatic ballet, not published; "*The Saxon Princess*," a tragedy, not published; "*The Vale of Petrarck*," a dramatic poem, not published. Mr. Pratt

was for a short time in the church during which he published a beautiful elegy, entitled, "*The Partridges*," which is to be found in all the collections of fugitive poetry. He afterwards ventured on theatrical boards, and performed *Hamlet* at *Covent garden* in 1774, but not with such success as to tempt him to adopt the profession of an actor, though he was followed and admired as a public reader in this country, in *Scotland*, and in *Ireland*. He then entered into a partnership with a bookseller at *Bath*; but he found that a shop was little congenial to his disposition and habits, and therefore soon relinquished the connexion. The early life of Mr. Pratt was marked by such indiscretions as too frequently accompany genius, obliged to subsist by its own labours; but he was always ready to employ his efforts in the service of humanity, and was particularly zealous in the cause of unfriended talents; witness his "*Specimens of the Poetry of Joseph Blackett*," with an *Account of his Life*, and some introductory observations." No man who ever attained public distinction was more exempt from envy; and though he may, in the vicissitudes of a life unsupported by fortune, and exposed to all the casualties of a precarious subsistence, have fallen into errors, nothing of malice or ill-nature can justly be imputed to him; and as his works are all intended to promote the interests of virtue, none of those errors should be "remembered in his epitaph."

Other works by Mr. Pratt, not noticed in the above account, are: "*The Sublime and Beautiful of Scripture*," being *Essays on select passages of Sacred Compositions*, 1777; "*An Apology for the Life*

and Writings of David Hume," 1777; "Travels of the Heart, written in France," 2 vols. 1778; "Observations on Young's Night Thoughts," 8vo.; "Landscapes in Verse, taken in Spring," 1785; "Miscellanies," 4 vols. 1786; "Triumph of Benevolence," a poem, occasioned by the design of erecting a monument to Mr. Howard; "Humanity, or the Rights of Nature," a poem, 1788; "An Ode on his Majesty's Recovery;" "Family Secrets, literary and domestic," a novel, 1797, 5 vols. 12mo. "A Letter to the Tars of Old England," and "A Letter to the British Soldiers," 1797; "Pity's Gift, a collection of interesting Tales, to excite the compassion of Youth for the animal creation; selected from the works of Mr. Pratt, by a lady," 1798; "John and Dame; or, The Loyal Cotta-

gers," a poem, 1803; "Harvest Home," consisting of Supplementary Gleanings, Original Dramas and Poems, Contributions of Literary Friends, and Select Republications, including Sympathy, a poem, revised, corrected, and enlarged, from the eighth edition," 1805, three vols. 8vo.; "The Cabinet of Poetry, containing the best entire pieces which are to be found in the Works of the British poets, from Milton to Beattie; the Works of each Poet prefaced by an account of his life and character, by Mr. Pratt;" 6 vols. 1808; "The Contrast, a poem, including Comparative Views of Britain, Spain, and France," 1806; "The Lower World, a poem, in four Books, with notes," 1810; "A Description of Leamington Spa," a favourite retreat of Mr. Pratt's,

MEMOIR OF THE LATE LORD MINTO.

THE late Earl of Minto was the eldest son of Sir Gilbert Elliott, bart. of Minto, in Scotland, who held several high offices in the state, and died in 1777. Lord Minto's early education was of a private nature. In 1768 he was admitted a gentleman commoner of Christ's church, Oxford; on quitting Christ's church he became a member of the society of Lincoln's Inn, and in due time was called to the bar. His proficiency in the study of the law was considerable; but on his father's death he left that profession, having, in January, 1777, married Miss Amyand, eldest daughter of Sir George Amyand, by whom he has left three sons and three daughters, having lost one son, William, a very fine young man, a lieutenant in the navy, who

died on his passage home from India in 1811. In 1776, he was chosen to represent in Parliament the borough of Morpeth; and, though not a very frequent speaker, he gave evident proofs on many occasions of his talents as a debater and a man of business. His parliamentary knowledge was held in such high estimation by the house, that in 1784, on the death of Mr. Cornwall, he was proposed as speaker in opposition to Mr. William (now Lord) Grenville, the government candidate.— In the year 1793 he was sent out as one of his majesty's commissioners to Toulon, in order, jointly with Viscount Hood, to concert such measures as might best preserve that town with its fleet and arsenal. When, in 1794, Toulon

was retaken, Lord Minto was nominated Viceroy of Corsica; and continued to exercise that office with great ability and success, until the evacuation of that island, which difficult operation was, by his care and attention, effected without any loss whatever. In that station, as well as in his other public employments, Lord Minto so fully met with the approbation of his majesty and his government, that his majesty was pleased, in October, 1797, to raise him to the dignity of the peerage. His speech in the house of lords in support of the union with Ireland (which measure he strongly approved of) was one of considerable effect, and much admired even by those with whom he differed on that occasion. Early in 1799, Lord Minto received his appointment as his majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Vienna, where he resided, and ably executed the duties of this very important mission, until the end of the year 1801. On the change of administration in 1806, Lord Minto filled for a short time the office of president of the board of controul; in the autumn of that year, at the earnest desire of the then ministry, he accepted the appointment of governor-general of Bengal, and embarked for India in February, 1807. He filled this high and difficult station with the greatest judgment and ability; his immediate attention was turned towards the financial and economical arrangements of the country he was sent to govern; the regulating of these, and the security in which he placed the Indian empire by operations on the frontier, were amongst the earliest and not the least important of his measures.— In quelling the mutiny in the coast

army, he evinced much prudence, temper, and firmness; but his administration was rendered more conspicuously brilliant by his well-concerted and well-timed expeditions against the Isles of France and Bourbon in 1810, and against that of Java in 1811. The favourable results of both these undertakings were equally creditable to those who conducted, as to him who planned them. Although these expeditions were in conformity with the principles of his general instructions, yet his majesty's ministers very fairly and handsomely declared at the time, their desire that it should be clearly understood, that the whole merit of the plan, and its successful termination, were to be exclusively ascribed to Lord Minto's zeal, activity, and perseverance. He himself accompanied the expedition against Java; and it is well known, that his presence not only materially contributed to its early surrender, but also to the maintenance of harmony in all the departments connected with the undertaking, and tended materially to conciliate the inhabitants after the surrender of that important possession. For these eminent services he received the thanks of both houses of Parliament; and in February 1813, as a proof of his majesty's continued approbation, was promoted to an earldom. Lord Minto returned from his government of Bengal in May 1814, in apparent health; but, after a short residence in London, alarming symptoms of decline began to shew themselves: they increased so rapidly as to baffle all medical skill; and he died at Stevenage, on his way to Scotland, on Tuesday the 21st of June, in the 63d year of his age. Lord Minto's manners were mild and

pleasant—his conversation was naturally playful—but he could make it serious and instructive. He displayed, both in speaking and in writing, great purity of language, and an uncommon degree of perspicuity in his mode of expression and relation. He was an elegant scholar, a good linguist, and well versed both in ancient and modern history. Lord Minto was most warmly attached to his family;

anxiety for their happiness, and a wish to promote their interests and welfare, were manifestly the primary objects of his solicitude through life. His amiable qualities as a husband, father, and friend, can only be duly appreciated by those by whom they were witnessed and enjoyed. To them his loss will be a subject of deep and lasting regret.

(To the Editor of the *Monthly Museum*.)

SIR,

ON looking over a few of the numbers of the *Newry Telegraph*, I met with a paper on Irish antiquities, in which an opinion is started that to me is novel and ingenious. The writer endeavours to controvert the long established opinion, that the erection of the massive misshapen stones, called cromleaghs, are Druidical altars: he asserts on the contrary, that they are places of burial, and that they have all been at one time covered with those heaps of stones called cairns. In short, that a cromleagh is the interior of a cairn. As the essay I allude to is only to be found in the evanescent column of a newspaper, I shall here give an abstract of the arguments by which he hopes to establish his position.—To do this he lays down the two following facts:—1st. That in many cairns which he had opened and inspected, he discovered the combinations of stones called Druids' altars, completely surrounded and enclosed by other stones, which constituted the mass of the cairns; adding, that in some of them a number of these supposed altars or cromleaghs were found. 2dly. That having dug under a number of these supposed altars, he al-

ways discovered either human bones or earthen urns (like bowls formed from cocoa-nut shells), containing a dark pulverised substance like turf-mould. His inference is, that they are monuments raised over the body of some chieftain.

From the several cases quoted by him, in support of this position, I shall select two which appeared to me the strongest: "I visited," says he, "two cairns, in the townland of Clonbuen, at the foot of Sliebh Gullion. Those had been originally convex cairns, and one of them was perfectly so about eighteen months ago. At present they exhibit the appearance of irregularly formed cairns, composed apparently of small stones. On opening and examining these, we found in the centre of each, pillar-stones, supporting what have been called Druidical altars, in perfect preservation. In process of time, when these cairns shall have been removed, for the purpose of forming fences, or for any use whatever, these pillars, and the flag-stone which they support, being unwieldy, will probably be left standing in their present situation, and will present to the eye, precisely the same appearance as those

other remains of antiquity erroneously called Druid's altars."

The other case alluded to, is as follows:—"Dairn-bawn, not far from Newry, has been described by Sir Charles Coote, who has taken his account of it from an anonymous history of the county of Down, printed about eighty years ago, wherein it is described as of a conical form, and its dimensions are given. He probably visited the place himself afterwards, and finding it to be a large cromleagh, he has described it as a Druidical altar, but as this description did not correspond with the extract from the old history, he accounts for the difference, by supposing there are two of these monuments near each other, the one a cromleagh, and the other a cairn. There is certainly another monument of antiquity within about a mile of the first mentioned, but I do not think, that either Sir Charles Coote, or Mr. Dubourdieu, of Annahilt, have seen it. Their descriptions do not at all correspond with its present condition. It is situated about a mile from Cairn-bawn, and gives the name of Cloughen-rammer to the townland on which it is placed. Cairn-bawn, at the time the anonymous history above alluded to was written, was according to the accounts given of it there, which are corroborated by its name, evidently a cairn. These facts are confirmed by the evidence of George King, a man nearly ninety years of age,

who was formerly a miller at Mol-lyglass-mill. This man, who at present resides in the townland of Rossmore, in the county of Derry, says, that in his memory, Cairn-bawn was perfect, that it was convex at the top, and that after having been opened, large masses of it were removed to build Mr. Lang's cloth-mill in the neighbourhood: by means of this opening, the interior monument, or as it is now called, the cromleagh was discovered."

I have made this short analysis of this writer's opinion, in hopes of eliciting some further remarks on the subject. For myself, I freely own, that I am not sufficiently trained in the arena of Irish antiquity to take up the gauntlet. I have seen some of these cromleaghs, whose situations and appearance are somewhat averse to this writer's position. That in the Giants ring, near Ballylessin, in the county of Down, seems to controvert it. It must be confessed, however, that this differs from most others, particularly in being surrounded, at some distance, by an elliptical mound of earth, upwards of twenty feet high, apparently the work of art, and done with the intention of seclusion.—Here, however, I must drop a subject beyond my powers, and conclude with the wish, that the enquiry may be pursued by persons of more ability.

I am, sir, your's,

A STUDENT.

(To the Editor of the Monthly Museum.)

SIR,

It may not be uninteresting to some of your readers to be informed, that the site of the building used by James II. as a mint for his

well-known Irish coinage, was in the rear of the house of the late Mr. Moore, cabinet-maker, in Capel-street. That gentleman

told one of his friends, that having occasion to make some alterations, he pulled down part of the old building, and watched the progress of its demolition very accurately, in hopes of finding some

relic, such as coins or other traces of that time; but his labour was unrewarded by any discovery.

I am, sir, your's,

A CITIZEN.

ANECDOTES OF REMARKABLE MEN.

GOLDSMITH.

One of the Turk's head club, which originally consisted of Johnson, Burke, Goldsmith, Reynolds, Beauchamp, Dr. Nugent (Burke's father-in-law), Dr. S. Hawkins, Mr. Chancier, Mr. Bennet Langton. In company he always said or did something different from what he intended. A nobleman of talent, who had been accused of insincerity and duplicity, had been lampooned by the name of Malagrida. "I am surprised," said Goldsmith, "why they give your Lordship that name—Malagrida was an honest man." Goldsmith valued himself on his bon-mots, though he was far from happy in them. His usual preface was, I'll tell you a story of myself, which some people laugh at, and some do not. One evening, as the company at the Turk's head was breaking up, he told them, that if they would call for another bottle, they should hear one of his bon-mots. They agreed, and he began; "I was once told that Sheridan the player, in order to improve himself in stage gesture, had ten looking-glasses hung round his room, and that he practised before them; upon which I said—then there were ten ugly fellows together. No one laughed, and Goldsmith was so much irritated, that he left the room without tasting the wine. The members amused themselves sometimes with making puns. Goldsmith had heard

that of sending old peas to Hammersmith, as that was the way to turn 'em green (Turnham-green). Resolving to make this his own, at supper pretending to think the peas too old, he desired the waiter to take them to Hammersmith!—"To Hammersmith, sir!" "Yes, for that's the way to make them green." He was very angry that the company saw no jest, and blundered out, "it was a very good joke when I heard it last night." He affected the manner of Johnson; to ridicule which the club called him Dr. Minor, as they styled the former Dr. Major. His vanity extended to his dress, but was wholly deficient in taste. He one evening came to the club in a glaring bloom-coloured coat, and strutted about looking at his clothes, as if he wished them to attract the notice of the company. Some of them ridiculed his dress. "Let me tell you, gentlemen," said he, "that when my tailor brought home this coat, he begged of me to tell all my friends who made it."—"Why," said Johnson, "that was because he knew the strange colour would attract crowds to gaze at it, and then they might hear of him, and see how well he could make a coat even of so absurd a colour."

GARRICK.

Soon after the institution of the Turk's-head club, Garrick, who had been on his travels, returned

to England, and being well acquainted with most of the members, gave some intimation that he would be one of the number, supposing that the least hint from him would be eagerly embraced. Johnson, who, though he loved the man, undervalued his profession, was offended at the presumption of an offer, where he thought a request more suitable. "He will be one of us—how does he know that we will let him?" Burke wished for his introduction, but Johnson persisted—"he will disturb us with his buffoonery." The point was given up for the present, but he was afterwards admitted.

BROOKE.

As to Brooke, I believe I can collect you many particulars concerning him.—His father was a clergyman of the church of England; he is married to a Miss Mears, a relation of his own. He has lately built a house at Longfield, one of the most desert spots in the county of Meath. He is an enthusiast in agriculture, and has spent his patrimony in draining lakes, to very little purpose.—He has had many children; but heaven was so indulgent as to call them out of this life, just as they began to taste the miseries of it.

Brooke, when old, became a perfect idiot, and was obliged to be attended by a female servant, and treated like a child. When she left him for a short time, he would fret after her as an infant after its nurse, and would in the same manner cry for any sweetmeats or play-things he saw. His daughter, who translated the Irish Fragments, died between forty and fifty; she is said not to have been of a very amiable temper, and to have treated her old father with occasional asperity.

MURPHY,

The dramatist, when he first pre-

pared the Apprentice for the stage, had composed it without the character of Wingate the hero's father. He had an uncle, a trader in the city, that had often endeavoured to enrich his mind with economical maxims, and to prove to him the uselessness of literature. Murphy conceiving himself to be still a favourite with his uncle, notwithstanding his dereliction of the mercantile path he had chalked out for him, expected a handsome legacy at his death; and on the faith of it, with juvenile imprudence, incurred a debt of £200.—On the decease of his uncle, he found there was not a farthing bequeathed to him. In great anxiety about his embarrassment, he at last reflected on the lessons of old Jeffrey, and thought he would make no bad figure as a character in his farce. He accordingly brought him forward as old Wingate, recommending Cocker's arithmetic as the only book worthy of being studied, and keeping very closely to the sentiments and language of his worthy relation. The personage thus added tended considerably to the great success of the performance. "So," said Murphy, "I made old Jeffrey at last extricate me from my difficulties."

DR. MURRAY,

Late Prevost of Trinity College, Dublin, supplied Dr. Hamilton with most of the parts of his treatise on conic sections; the arrangement is his, as also many of the most valuable demonstrations;—Hales's Analysis of Equations is also said to have been compiled from his papers, that author having published nothing equal to it since; but his modesty prevented his name being known. He is known only as author of a trifling compendium of logic, now used as a class-book for the first class of students in Trinity College.

(To the Editor of the Monthly Museum.)

SIR,

Permit me to enclose you an extract from an ancient document relating to Ireland, curious, because it notices a fact relative to the Irish bards, that has, I conceive, escaped the vigilance of Walker. At least he takes no notice of it in his history. It also serves to throw some light on the history of that period in this country. I send you both the original and a translation :

Commissio ad capiendum Hibernicos minores et alios, &c. Rex dilecto filii Willemo Lawles, Marescallo Anglicorum ligoorum mimorum hibernie, salutem. Scis quod hibernici mini, ut Clarsaghours, Tympanours, Crowthores, Kerrageres, Rymours, Skelaghes, Bardes et alii veniunt inter Anglicos terre nostre hibernie exercentes Ministralias et Artes suas. Capientes grandia dona et bona de predictis ligis nostris, et explorant secreta, fortitudines ac vias et semitas predictorum ligoorum nostrorum patrie sue, postmodumque vadunt ad hibernicos inimicos nostros et deveniunt Inductores ipsorum inimicorum nostrorum super eodem ligois nostros in ipsorum ligoorum nostrorum dampnum non modicum ac gravamen, ac contra formam statutorum nostrorum factorum apud Kilkenny. Anno regni Edwardi tercii nuper Regis Anglie quadragesimo. Ac post statuta predicta effectum debito Mancipari ac ea infringentes castigari facere volentes et puniri, de tua fidelitate et circumspectione plene confidentes, &c. assensu dilecti et fidelis nostri Thome Stanley Militis locum nostrum tenentis in terra nostra hibernia, et Consilii nostri in eadem terra nostra, assignavimus te ad predictos Clarsaghours, Tympanours, Crowthores, Kerraghes, Rymours, Skelaghes, Bardes et omnimoda equos, kernesia, durum argentum, bona et instrumenta sua Ministralarum suarum capiendum et arrestandum et inde voluntatem tuam faciendum; et si aliquis ipsorum resistenciam faciat in premisis bene liceat tibi ipsi et corpus suum arrestare, et ipsum imprisonare, et redempcionem ut visiderem tuam et hibernicorum inimicorum nostrorum ad guerram existentem absque aliqua impetitione seu gravamine nostri, heredum vel Ministrorum nostrorum quorumcumque. Ulterius

pro eo quod quam plures artifices ut Towkers, Molendinarii, fulones, et alii pretendentes se esse minores, perant ad festa convivia ac domos precorum, capiendum de ipsis proceribus pro pretendenti Ministralia sua diverse denarios in predictorum ligoorum nostrorum alinichillacionem manifestam, assignavimus te ad omnimoda et singula instrumenta ejusmodi ministralia predictorum pretendendum se minores esse capiendum et arrestandum. Damus autem universa et singulis fidelibus ligis nostris terre nostre predictae quorum interest tenore presentium in mandatis, quod tibi in executione premissorum intendentes sint et respondentes prout decet. In cujus rei, &c. T. prefato locum nostrum tenente, Thoma Stanley Milite, apud Duablin, primo die Aprilis, anno regni nostri (Henrici sexti) terdeciesimo. A. D. 1455.

TRANSLATION.

A Commission to seize Irish Minnners and others, &c.

The King to his beloved William Lawles, Marshal of the English minnners of Ireland, greeting: Know that the Irish minnners, such as harpers, tabour-players, fiddlers, strollers, rhymers, story-tellers, bards, and others, come among the English of our country of Ireland, practising minstrelsy and their devices, obtaining great presents and goods from the aforesaid our liegemen, and spy into the secrets, strong holds, roads and paths of the aforesaid our liegemen of that country. And afterwards they go to the Irish our enemies, and become guides of these our enemies against the said our liegemen, to the small loss and distress of these our liegemen, and against the form of our statutes made at Kilkenny, in the fortieth year of the reign of Edward the third, lately king of England, and we wishing our aforesaid statutes to be duly enforced, and those infringing them to be chastised and punished, fully relying on your fidelity and circumspection, with the consent of our beloved and faithful Thomas Stanley, knight, our lieutenant in our land of Ireland, and one of our council in the same our land—direct you to take and arrest the aforesaid harpers, tabour-players, fiddlers, strollers, rhymers, story-tellers, bards, and all kinds of horses, footboys, hard money, goods, and instruments of their minstrelsy, and against them to act according to your phe-

sure; and if any of them shall make resistance, it shall be lawful for you to arrest him and his body, and to imprison him, and to take a ransom for him as your hostage and our Irish enemy in war, without any injury from us, our heirs, or our officers whatsoever. And further, whereas very many artificers, as tuckers, millers, bleachers and others, pretending that they are mummerys, betake themselves to the festival banquets at the houses of noblemen to receive from these noblemen for their pretended minstrelsy, divers monies to the manifest destruction of the aforesaid our

liegemen. We have appointed you to seize and arrest all and every such instruments of minstrelsy of the aforesaid persons pretending that they are mummerys. But we give it in command to all and every our faithful liegemen of our aforesaid land whom it concerns, to be aiding and assisting in the execution of the premises, as it is their duty. In testimony whereof, &c. Witness our aforesaid lieutenant, Thomas Stanley, Knight, at Dublin, on the first day of April, in the thirteenth year of our reign. A. D. 1435.

Social Economy, and the Useful Arts.

ON AGRICULTURE.

(To the Editor of the Monthly Museum.)

SIR,

I have seriously looked at the experimental, as well as the practical mode of depositing seed wheat in the ground, and compared the different opinions of those who are advocates for their respective systems, and on due consideration I find both to be right.

The practical farmer thinks he cannot sow his wheat too deep, and the experimentalist thinks his grain can hardly be too near the surface. The one sows from 18 to 20 stone to the Irish acre, and the other finds 10 or 12 stone sufficient; by which many young farmers are led into error, and from woful experience banish from their practice all new modes, forgetful of the necessity of employing a little of their own reasoning to what they find recommended in their reading.

The fact is, that the practical farmer, not having a sufficiency of manure, finds his ground in a medium state; he tills it as well as his neighbour, and deposits the grain with the plow at from three to four inches deep, and as such ground cannot find sufficient sustenance to

enable the young crops to tiller and throw out lateral shoots, he is under the necessity of making up the deficiency by the increased proportion of seed; but should he have manured ground from which potatoes have been taken, he harrows in about twelve stone of seed, which he deems abundant enough, and shovels a trifle of mould from the furrows, leaving the seed about an inch and half in the earth.—Thus he meets the experimentalist, who never makes his trials but upon ground in the very best state of heart and tilth.

Under these circumstances, sir, I am disposed to think you will feel it necessary to recommend to your young reading farmers to exercise their judgment as they go along.

A young gentleman farmer in my neighbourhood, who I suppose had read all the books upon the subject, from Tull to Davy, took it in his head to burn some rich pasture last year, and having tilled it well, drilled it as if for turnips, and on the tops of the ridges he dibbled at the rate of about eleven or twelve pounds, yes,

pounds, of wheat to the acre. He conceived the saving of seed had fully compensated for the labour in preparation. Some time after I went to see what sort of crop he was likely to have; but, alas! the plough was again going through it,

and upon asking the cause, the man replied, "in troth, sir, my master expected to have twenty barrels an acre, but he forgot to put seed enough in the ground to give the crows a breakfast."

D.

ON THE CULTURE OF BEANS.*

Beans have been long cultivated in Island Magee, and in the parish of Cairncastle, which lies between Larne and Glenariff; the soil is well calculated for them, being deep and strong; but they are sown broadcast, instead of being drilled; notwithstanding, the crops are very large, upwards of seventy bushels the Irish acre; they are of the small white kind, and take about eight bushels of seed. If the bean culture was introduced generally, it would be one of the most beneficial changes that could be made; for, a drilled crop of beans would entirely preclude the necessity of a plain fallow. In the parish of Killeade this substitution would be excellent; for, every thing there is fitting for it. The drilled culture of potatoes is so common, that drilled beans would come most easy; and the soil is what would be chosen in any part of the world for them, being strong and deep, and with a clay bottom. In addition to this it may be observed, that the ground ought to be ploughed in autumn, which in a wet country is an advantage, and dibbled or drilled in very early; which can be done without bringing horses on the ground, which ought to be previously manured, if the intention is

to sow wheat after them, for which they are a most excellent preparation, provided they have cultivation, whilst they are growing, to clean and mellow the soil; the advantage of which need not be dwelt upon, to recommend it to those, who are sensible of the benefit of this mode from having practised it on potatoes. To farmers, who are in the habit of making fallows every year, beans would be a complete gain; the work would be little more than the fallow is, and an additional crop would be the result, by which excellent food would be acquired, as a substitute for oats, or another article for the market. Beans being a restorer of the ground, as a leguminous plant, with a strong tap root, may be sowed after any kind of grain; and one of the most profitable branches of farming, is the cultivation of wheat and beans alternately, where the soil will afford it. The intervals between the beans ought to be such as to admit of being ploughed between them, as well for convenience, as to admit the free circulation of air: for, where they are too close, they never have pods at the bottom; and, as they stand upright until harvest, they may be hoed during the whole season. Though beans have been spoken of as liking a strong soil, they will succeed upon others comparatively light; but

* Extracted from Dubouddieu's Statistical Survey of the county of Antrim.

there the introduction of them is not so necessary. I have mentioned in another place the great returns of wheat from plain fallow in our strong clays, which, joined with the state in which the land is left, makes the farmer, in many cases, prefer it to a fallow crop (of potatoes for example) because often he cannot get his ground in order time enough for wheat. But with beans it would be totally different; they, if sown early, as they ought to be, the ground having been ploughed and manured the autumn previous, would admit of a much earlier sowing, than a potatoe fallow—an advantage in the management of wheat, that every farmer is aware of, but which, from circumstances, he often loses.—Beans are cultivated here rather as a preparation for oats than for wheat; and being sown broadcast, and afterwards left to themselves, it is likely they would not answer that purpose. But a very small alteration in the mode of culture would remedy this defect. A very simple and excellent way of putting them into the ground, and after-management, is practised in the North Riding of Yorkshire, which might here be adapted to advantage. The land, in autumn, is thrown into narrow ridges; in spring the beans are sown in the furrows, and covered with the plough, but not deep. When they are a little above the ground, the whole is harrowed, and, as the beans lie low, they are not injured, which serves the double purpose of a moulding, and a clearing from the young weeds. After this operation, they are earthed up in the same manner as other drilled crops. Here, or winter barley, was much sown in the barony of Massereene; now it is never cultivated; when it

was, the preparation the same as for wheat, and the produce very large—near two tons an acre. Rye also is nearly given up, though it is a productive grain on ground not fit for wheat, and makes sweet and wholesome bread.

To the above may be added the following remarks on the growth of beans and sowing wheat on the same land, the same year, thus preventing the necessity of a fallow. Communicated by Mr. Edward Knight to the society for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce:

On perusing the premiums offered by the society, I observe one for the greatest number of acres of beans and wheat, I beg leave, therefore, to mention, that in the beginning of March, 1812, I sowed fifteen acres of beans with a hand drill, about seven acres and a half tick beans, and the remainder with a small purple bean, hoed the rows three times, and ploughed between the rows (being about two feet eight inches asunder) four times with a common foot plough and two horses. Being a very wet season, I could not, as my common practice is, hoe the land after the beans got too high to plough; but when they reaped the beans (from the 16th to the 21st of September) I set up the shocks so as to plough between them directly with a slice plough, and furrowed up with a common plough, being on four furrow ridges, and then moved the shocks of beans on the land so dressed and worked, the rest in the same manner; by which method, and harrowing up the weeds, I made my land in good order for wheat, which was sown the latter end of October, and have now a good plant of wheat by the before-

mentioned method of sowing beans and ploughing between the rows. In a good season I get my land as clean as a good summer fallow, and grow a fair average crop of beans, for our poor land, say four quarters per acre; but this year, a poor crop of beans in general, I do not expect more than three quarters per acre; but I have not yet thrashed all my beans. The land is a wet heavy soil, not rich. I have hollow-drained it four times

within about thirty years, twice with the spade and twice with the mole plough. A man will drill four acres in a day, before the ploughs, when it does well, and I saw two furrows on a ridge, or more, on a broad land: I fix the same drill behind a common plough, and drill either beans or peas very regular. The beans cost 3s. per acre hoeing each time, and the ploughing 4s. each.

ACCOUNT OF A NEW KIND OF PAINT.

Applicable both to inside and outside work; Extracted and translated from the Journal de Chimie.

M. Cadet de Vaux, the inventor, has already published the account of a process of painting with milk; but as it was expensive, he applied himself to the means of making it with cheaper materials, and the result is the subject of the present communication. The proportions and mode of using the ingredients are as follow:

Potatoes, 1lb.

Spanish White, 2lbs.

Water, 4 quarts.

The potatoes are to be boiled in water (steam will also serve, and is preferable for processes on a large scale), when peeled they are to be crushed, and mixed with two quarts of warm water, before they are cold. The pulp thus formed is to be passed through a hair sieve. In preparing large quantities, the pulp of potatoes and water must be kept in a boiler for about a quarter of an hour, nearly at boiling heat.—The mixture is thus more complete.

Having the Spanish white previously mixed with the other two quarts of water, it is to be added

to the strained pulp, and all well blended.

A larger quantity of water is required for painting new work, because timber or other substances not previously painted, absorb more of the moisture, and therefore require that the paint should be more diluted.

This paint is of a fine milk white: but is capable of having its hue altered: thus grey is produced by adding pulverised charcoal; yellow, by yellow ochre; red, by red ochre. It is easily laid on, and dries very fast, so that two coats may be put on in immediate succession; and it is attended by no bad consequences, either from damp or odour.

As the price of these materials can be accurately calculated, the cheapness of this paint may be easily ascertained; one pound of potatoes, and two of Spanish white, will make paint sufficient for giving two coats to six square fathoms. The benefits accruing from this discovery are very great; it admits a degree of cleanliness into houses,

particularly those of the lower orders, that the high prices of oil colours rendered heretofore unattainable. Rooms painted in distemper, according to the usual mode, must be renewed every year. This mode is durable, and will cost little, if at all more, in the prepara-

tion of the colours. It is equally useful and ornamental in outside work, which for the same cause as now mentioned, is often neglected to the great offence of the eye, and the still greater injury to the materials.

ON GAS LIGHT, AND ITS ECONOMICAL APPLICATION.

THE remarkable encouragement afforded for some years past, both by the legislature and the public, to the scheme of substituting the inflammable gas obtained during the distillation of pit coal, instead of tallow and oil, for lighting houses and manufactories, and the whole parish of Shoreditch, Westminster-hall, the avenues to the house of lords and the house of commons, together with several streets in Westminster, being now regularly illuminated with gas light, have induced various enterprising individuals to assist in forwarding this scheme, by procuring and distributing light, and applying it on an extensive scale, to the purposes of domestic economy.

The following particulars are derived from the evidence given in before a committee appointed by the house of lords, to enquire into the practicability of this scheme, previously to passing the act to incorporate a company, to be called the gas light and coak company, for making inflammable air for lighting the streets of the metropolis. May, 1810.

A hundred weight of Newcastle coals produces from 250 to 300 feet of gas, nineteen cubic feet of which gas, applied to the purposes of illumination, is equal to a pound of tallow candles; that is, if a tallow candle, six to the pound, be

suffered to burn for an hour, and then be weighed, it will be found to have lost 180 grains: therefore 180 grains of tallow are necessarily consumed in the combustion of a candle during one hour. If I make a gas light of equal intensity to that of the tallow candle, I find that half a cubic foot of gas is requisite to supply a flame producing the same intensity of light during the same time: therefore 19 cubic feet of gas are equal to one pound of tallow candles, provided they be set up and burnt out one after another. It has been already stated, that an hundred weight of coals produces from 250 to 300 cubic feet of gas. From this statement, therefore, it appears, that the value of gas light, with regard to intensity of light, and duration of time, may be learned, when compared to that of the light of candles.

A hundred pounds of coal produces from four to five pounds of tar on an average, which in the year 1810 was worth from 33s. to 36s. per barrel. A chaldron of coals produces sixty pounds of pitch, worth about three pence halfpenny per pound; it has also produced thirty-two pounds of essential oil, which could be sold at sixteen guineas per hundred weight. With regard to the quantity of asphaltum, from 28 to 32 pounds of it were obtained from a chaldron

of coals; this could be sold at 180s. per hundred weight. The quantity of ammoniacal liquor amounts to 180 pounds, or about 18 gallons; and fourteen hundred weight of ammoniacal liquor produced half a hundred weight of carbonate of ammoniac, which sells at about sixteen guineas the hundred weight; and fourteen hundred weight of ammoniacal liquor, if it be converted into muriate of ammoniac, will produce an hundred weight of

it, which is worth fourteen guineas. A chaldron of coals is about twenty-eight hundred. Mr. Ackerman of the Strand has for some years past made use of it: his warehouses and the whole of his house, from the kitchen to the drawing-room, his extensive warehouses, shop, printing-office, and manufactory, have for some years been lighted up solely with carbonated hydrogen or coal gas.

Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

CRITICAL CATALOGUE OF NEW BOOKS.

Waverley ; or, 'Tis Sixty Years Since. 3 vols. 12mo. pp. 1000. JAMES BALLANTYNE, and Co. Edinburgh. 1814.

(Concluded from page 363.)

The young chevalier received his late prisoner with all the grace of a courtier, and the frankness of a soldier, informing him, that the restraint under which he lay during his march to Edinburgh, was imposed with a view of preventing any imputations being thrown out against him in England, in case he preferred returning home to embracing the cause of the Stewarts; adding, that he was at perfect liberty to act according to his own inclinations. Waverley, from the treatment he had already received from the British government, did not hesitate; he embraced the cause of the invaders; and after declining the post of mid-de-camp to the young prince, joined Mac Ivor's clan as a volunteer.

All was now bustle and preparation in the Scotch army. The English, who had marched far into the Highlands in quest of an enemy, that had seized the opportu-

nity of this false movement to penetrate into the low countries, at length conscious of their error, retraced their steps, crossed the Firth of Forth, and were now preparing to advance upon Edinburgh. The Scotch, equally eager for the combat, marched out to meet them, and the two armies were prepared to put the cause to the issue of a battle on the next morning. At the first dawn the whole army had quitted the town. Waverley, who marched with his clan on foot, happening to go into a cottage by the road side, where some wounded English prisoners were lying, was much surprised to recognise an old follower, one of the young men who had enlisted under him, when he first entered into the service of the king of England. By him he was informed of some of the causes which had led to his own arrest; he was told that during his absence in the Highlands, a Scotch emissary had tampered with his troop, and by using his name, and producing letters under his seal, had persuaded them to adopt the plan of deserting to the enemy:

but the design had been detected before it was ripe for execution.—The truth now began to dawn upon Waverley's mind; he recollected that on the morning of his departure from Donald Bean's cave, he missed his seal, and now found that it had been stolen by that wily partizan to carry on his plans. But he had chosen his part, and could not now retreat; therefore, after giving his old follower all the aid his situation would permit, he hastened to rejoin his new friends.

The event of the battle at Preston-pans is well known. The English army was disgracefully routed. Waverley had the mortification to see his respected old colonel fall fighting gallantly, when deserted by his whole regiment; but felt some relief from the bitterness of his reflections, by being the means of saving the life of another English officer, of the name of Talbot, an old friend of his family; an obligation which he afterwards greatly enhanced by procuring him leave to return to England on his parole, on discovering that his wife was lying dangerously ill, in consequence of the news of the defeat, and a false report of her husband's death.

The Scotch, flushed with success, marched into England, and after taking Carlisle, proceeded southwards, until, disappointed in the hope of being joined by the English malecontents, and hearing of the approach of a numerous body of forces, they resolved to retreat. During the advance a serious misunderstanding occurred between Waverley and Mac Ivor, in consequence of the former declining to persevere in his addresses to Flora, but it was, though with much difficulty, cleared up by the exertions of the Chevalier. Indeed it ought

to have been mentioned, that the determined reserve and coldness of his former mistress's behaviour, had completely effaced his love, without diminishing his respect and admiration of her superior qualities. It had not, however, obliterated the passion; the object only had changed, and Rose Bradwardine now took that place in his affections, which had hitherto been consecrated to Flora Mac Ivor. Here there was little danger of a second repulse.—Timid, modest, and unassuming, the amiable qualities of Waverley had from the first made a deep impression on her heart; she was entangled in the labyrinths of love before she was conscious of it. But the same simplicity of mind which concealed her feelings from herself, betrayed them to the more penetrating eyes of Flora whose compassion she was in Edinburgh. And she used every means that prudent friendship could devise, to render an attachment reciprocal, which the kindred disposition of her friends taught her to hope would be permanent.—To return to the field of arms.

Retreat was the forerunner of disaster. They were closely pursued by the English, now victorious through numbers. One morning Waverley was surprised by a visit from his former friend, with whom he now had but little intercourse. He came to take a solemn farewell, and on Waverley expressing his astonishment at this step, he informed him that on the preceding night he had seen the Bodach Glas, or Grey Spectre, which always appeared to the chiefs of the clan on the eve of any impending misfortune. "To-morrow," says he, "I shall either die or be a captive." Waverley vainly endeavoured to argue against what

he called the creature of a disturbed imagination. The impression could not be eradicated: the event justified the apprehension.— That night the Mac Ivor clan, which brought up the rear, was attacked by a body of cavalry, and the chief, with such of his followers as the ardour of a successful onset had drawn into the open plain from the thickets, was cut off. Waverley, who was with them, was separated in the dark, and after much difficulty at length found refuge in the house of a neighbouring farmer, who, scorning to take advantage of a fellow-creature in distress, concealed him until he could make his escape with safety. While here he heard that the Scotch army had quitted England, and was returning rapidly, and also that the borders were so strictly guarded as to prevent all chance of escaping northwards.— He was therefore reduced to the desperate alternative of proceeding to London, to which he was farther prompted by intelligence received from the newspapers, that his father had died of a broken heart, in consequence of the persecution he suffered from his desertion of the British service, and that his uncle's estates were to be confiscated unless he was delivered up to justice. For London, therefore, he set out, and after several risques of discovery, had the good fortune to reach, undiscovered, the house of his friend Talbot, to whom he had been of such singular service while in the enemy's camp. He surprised him sitting at supper with his wife, Lady Emily Talbot, now restored to perfect health, and there found that the tidings which had decided him to this most hazardous procedure, were mere newspaper tales. His father, in

deed, had died, but not of grief, and his uncle was living unmolested on the family estate.

The friends with whom he had taken refuge, shewed every wish to skreen him in his present situation. Indeed it was far from being desirable. The proclamation denouncing him as a rebel, and setting a price on his head, was still in force. His only probable mode of escaping from its rigours was, by flying to the Continent, and this step was rendered nearly impossible by the activity and vigilance of all descriptions, who vied with one another in eagerness to detect the adherents of the pretender. Neither was it safe for him to remain long in his present concealment. A stranger, however carefully secreted in the family, must cause a degree of mystery, that would be at length perceptible to the scrutinizing eyes of the domestics. For the present, however, all was safe. Waverley counterfeited sickness after his journey, and hence remained unnoticed in his room until some final arrangement could be formed.— The following plan was at length agreed upon. Colonel Talbot had already prepared to send a nephew of his own into Scotland, to obtain tidings of Waverley.—He was provided with a passport. Waverley was therefore to assume his name, and by the aid of his passport, to proceed to Scotland, attended by a confidential domestic of the colonel, whence he could take shipping in one of the ports still in the possession of the Scotch, and retire to France until his peace could be made with the irritated and vindictive government of England. The plan was adopted, the journey made, and Waverley again visited Edinburgh, now in the pre-

session of the English troops.— Though recognised by several persons whom he had known while in the Scotch army, he felt himself perfectly secure. None were found base enough to betray him, and among the English his assumed name and passport prevented any suspicion. The misfortunes of the chevalier, however, had rendered his plan of escape impossible. The ports had again changed their masters. The work of slaughter, indeed, still continued, under the specious name of justice, but the country was every where quiet.— The adherents of the invader had fled, concealed themselves, or were executed as rebels. Waverley, still secure under his borrowed name, resolved to pay a visit to the castle of Bradwardine, the place which had been the primary, though innocent cause of his misfortunes. It had been visited by the King of England's soldiers, and exhibited every proof of wanton devastation. The out-houses had been burnt; the fabric itself defied their impotent efforts to destroy it by the same means; but the marks of fire, visible on many parts of the wood-work, evinced that the attempt had been industriously made. The garden was destroyed, the trees cut down, the plants torn up by the roots—every thing bore on it the stamp of defeat and desolation.—As Waverley was proceeding through the ruins, in hopes of discovering some person from whom to glean information relative to the unfortunate family, he at length discerned the ideot, who had been formerly the first to introduce him to the castle on his visit to it.— This poor creature's folly had befriended him better than the wisdom of his masters: he had remained unnoticed and unknown

amid the general wreck. He soon recognised his old acquaintance; but instead of answering any of the questions put to him, he set off mingling and capering, and making grotesque signs to Waverley to follow him through an obscure and thickly wooded dell, until at length they came to the door of a hut, so artfully placed and formed as to baffle the search of the most inquisitive examiner. Here, after some parley, was Waverley admitted, and the first object that presented itself to him, was his old friend, the Laird of Bradwardine, armed at all points, and prepared to make resistance to the last, in case of treachery. Their mutual feelings at meeting in such a place, excited a strange mixture of joy and sorrow. The former, however, soon predominated, in Waverley's mind at least, on hearing that Rose Bradwardine was in safety with a neighbouring friend. This pleasing intelligence was severely damped, on hearing, that amidst the ruin and discomfiture of the party, his gallant friend Mac Ivor had fallen a victim to the cause he had espoused—he was taken prisoner on the disastrous night on which he and Waverley had been separated in the battle with the English dragoons, and was now detained, in order, after having gone through the forms of justice, to be made an exemplary object of vengeance. He was at the time a prisoner in Stirling castle. His sister, who would not desert him, was residing with a neighbouring catholic family. After spending a night in social converse, and in the morning attending his old friend to his usual place of retreat during the day, a deserted badger hole in a cleft of one of the rocks, Waverley again pro-

ceeded in quest of intelligence.— His servant, whom he had sent to the post-office, whither his correspondence with Colonel Talbot was to be directed, returned, and brought him a large packet, which on being opened, was found to contain two pardons, one for the Laird of Bradwardine, the other for himself. The latter of these had been procured with the greatest difficulty, by the indefatigable exertions of Colonel Talbot, who had staked all his influence on the result. Fortified with these documents, Waverley's first step was to announce these joyful tidings to his friend. He soon drew him out of his hole, put the paper into his hands, conducted him to a farmhouse belonging to his bailiff or steward, where he had already taken care that Rose should meet him, and all former sorrows were quickly borne away in the overflowings of filial and parental affection. Waverley took this opportunity to avow his pretensions to Rose—they were readily accepted by the father, and it is needless to add, not unfavourably listened to by the daughter. Here he heard for the first time, that his escape from the preaching commander at Stirling had been executed at the suggestion of Rose, and that she was the unknown female to whose good offices he was so much indebted during his subsequent confinement at the Scotch cottage.

A melancholy duty still remained, and Waverley lost no time to fulfil it. The next morning he arrived at Stirling. The court was that day sitting on his friend's trial. Just as he entered, sentence had been pronounced against Mac Ivor, and his attendant Evan Mac Combich, who had been taken pri-

soner with him. Mac Ivor, as might have been expected, treated his judges with proud and cold disdain. He avowed his principles, and gloried in dying a martyr to the cause he had embraced.— When he had sat down, and the judge was about to remand the convicts to prison, observing that Evan seemed desirous to address the court, and thinking that he wished to plead in his own behalf the necessity he had been under of acting according to the orders of his chieftain, he desisted, and called upon him to speak: upon which the highlander told the court, "that if they would spare Michlan Vohr this once, and allow him to go over to France, he would engage, if the court would give him liberty so far, to go to the highlands, and bring down six of the best men of his clan, who with himself, would be willing to suffer in his stead." This extraordinary proposal excited much merriment throughout the bye-standers, upon which the clansman, looking round him sternly, continued—"If Saxongentlemen laugh at the idea that six of such men as we are worthy to stand in place of the chief, no doubt, they are very right; but if they do so from a thought that I would not come back to redeem my promise, I will make bold to tell them, they know neither what is in the heart of a highlander, or the breast of a gentleman." There was no laughing after this.

Early next morning Waverley was admitted to see his unfortunate friend, before he was led out to execution. He was welcomed by him with his usual ease and cheerfulness, never faltering or expressing any weakness, except when the thought of his sister crossed

his mind. She, however, he was assured, would receive every consolation which friendship could contribute, to aid in softening her sorrows. She was, by her own choice, to retire to a convent of France, there to reside with some of her connexions. Strengthened with the reflection, that his loss would not leave her wholly destitute, he awaited his approaching fate with resolution. Waverley continued with him till the sheriff came to demand his prisoner. Fergus insisted that he should accompany him no farther, and here the friends parted for ever.

The feelings which oppressed Waverley at the untimely fate of his gallant generous friend, were gradually softened, as he receded from the scene of his sufferings, and approached that in which he had lodged his future prospects of happiness. Here we may terminate our sketch; it is needless to say, that his union with the mistress of his affections throws a gleam of sunshine over the last moments of a clouded evening.

The outline now given of this interesting tale can at best but excite a wish to peruse the whole.—If it has that effect our task is accomplished. The length of the previous sketch, which perhaps is the best species of review to be given to a work like this, precludes any further strictures. One observation only we shall make, which is, that though Waverley be the name, Mac Ivor is the hero.—The mind naturally turns from the undecided character of the one, to rest on the bold manly energetic spirit of the other; we cannot but admire the man who embraced an almost hopeless cause through principle—who maintained it to the last with the unflinching perse-

verance of enthusiasm, and who died a martyr to the principles he had embraced.

A Statistical Account and Parochial Survey of Ireland, drawn up from the communications of the Clergy; by WM. SHAW MASON, Esq. Receiver and Remembrancer of First Fruits, and Secretary to the Board of Public Records in Ireland. Vol. 1st, 8vo. pp. 650. GRAISBERRY and CAMPBELL. Dublin. 1814.

IN our last number we introduced our observations on this interesting work, by some preliminary remarks on the importance of statistical enquiries in general, as the only means for guiding the legislator and politician to enact laws, and arrange measures truly beneficial. We then pointed out the peculiar necessity of such inquiries in this country, founding our opinion on the singularity of its moral character and political relations with Great Britain, and terminated with an assertion, which we conceive the book before us gives the fairest data for demonstrating, that the cure for the diseases which prey upon the vitals of this country is, to improve the morals, and enlarge the scope of the understanding, of the great mass of the population—that national education is not merely the best, but the only radical cure.

We also premised, that in taking Mr. S. Mason's book as a guide in our investigations, we should view it as it really is, an unfinished account; and therefore form our conclusions under the impression, that as the succeeding volumes extend our view through the political atmosphere of Ireland, we must be prepared to expect some variation in the result, as the natural effect of

a more extended sphere of vision. Yet, on the other hand, the nature of the work induces us to think that the general effect of the enlarged scope gradually given by the successive volumes, will be rather a confirmation of what may be obscure, than a contradiction of what now appears probable. The system on which the present volume has been constructed, and which is to be continued invariably throughout the work, confirms us in this our opinion. And probably it will not be inexpedient to give an outline of the author's plan of inquiry and compilation, previously to our drawing from it the premises from which we purpose to deduce the important conclusion already mentioned. Our readers will thus be assured of the stability of the foundations on which we raise our superstructure.

The author commenced his task by sending out to the clergyman of every parish in the kingdom, a list of queries relating to every subject with which the statistical inquirer must be acquainted, and soliciting their answers. As these came in, they were severally moulded into the general form in which they at present appear in the volume now before us, and were returned to their respective authors for their final revision and correction, fore they were committed to the printer. This process, though evidently difficult and tedious, ensured to the work the merit of accuracy, at least as far as the author himself is concerned; the sacred character, and general habits of the writers of the accounts of the several parishes, gave also an assurance of accuracy and truth in the detail, as far, at least, as the extent of their information admit-

ted.* When a number of these corrected accounts had been collected, sufficient to demonstrate a general desire in the clergy to promote the enquiry, and to assure the author of adequate support through this weighty undertaking, he proceeded to their publication. In preparing the materials for his first volume, his chief rule for selection seems to have been, to give accounts from all quarters of the country, and also to diversify the subject by a variety of the various writers' style and sentiment. Thus, as to the first of these two points, we find the number of parishes published in each province to bear a proportion not very unequal to the number of counties in each: thus—

Counties.	Parishes described.	
Leinster	12	12
Ulster	9	11
Munster	6	4
Connaught	5	2

With respect to the second of these points, the reader will find, on inspecting the accounts of the largest and best written parishes, its full confirmation.†

Having thus exhibited a general view of the structure on which all

* See our remarks as to this point in the preceding part of this review, No. XIV. page 367.

† As the certainty of the results rests principally on the accuracy of the investigation, and as the details of the processes by which a work has been carried on, that will redound more than any we yet know of to the honour of the country that gave it birth, must be not only useful, but extremely curious, we annex the list of the queries originally sent to the clergy, together with Sir John Sinclair's analysis of the statistical account of a parochial district, to which the author acknowledges his obligations. To render the view of this part of the subject complete, we also annex the plan according to which the several

statistical conclusions are to rest, we shall proceed to our original object, an enquiry into the state of education in Ireland, derived from this source. And here, at the very outset, we are compelled to form an unfavourable prognostic, from remarking, that its importance does not seem to have been duly appreciated even by those who ought to be most sensible of its advantages, and most deeply impressed with the utility

of its extension. Though a separate section in the account of every parish has been allotted to this subject, we find that in too many instances it has been rather touched upon than entered into. But even the sketches, though often unfinished, present the outline of a distressing picture. In Adamstown, in the county of Wexford, the reverend writer describes the state of education as deplorable, as consisting of a few miserable

answers to the queries, were modified and have been published.

The original Queries for obtaining Topographical, Statistical, and Antiquarian Information, transmitted to the Clergy:

1. The name of the parish, ancient and modern; and the patron's name and residence.

2. In what barony, county, and diocese situated?

3. Whether united, &c. and if so, to what parishes?

4. Its geographical situation and boundaries?

5. Its Townlands or other subdivisions, with its extent in computed miles?

6. What proportion of arable, meadow, and pasture land it contains?

7. The high road or roads intersecting the same?

8. What rivers, their sources and bearings—loughs, harbours, creeks, shores, &c. their dimensions, peculiar productions, &c.

9. What mountains or hills, whether passable or heathy and barren?

10. What bogs, moors, woods, thickets, plants, &c.?

11. What mines, minerals, &c.?

12. What churches, chapels, and places of worship; pious and pious houses; ruins of monasteries and other religious houses; also of castles, round towers, Danish forts and raths, masts, monuments, and inscriptions?

13. What modern buildings, such as infirmaries, hospitals, jails, penitentiaries, workhouses, or work-houses? when erected, by whom endowed, and how improved? bridges, towns, and villages? noblemen's and gentlemen's seats and improvements—on which side of the road leading to seat

market-towns are they situated, with their distances and bearings from such town?

14. The reputed number of inhabitants of such parish, from the number of families appearing in the vestry-books, and militia-return rolls; distinguishing, as far as can be done, males and females, their occupations, whether in trade, manufacture, or agriculture?

15. The situation of inhabitants in point of wealth; the general food, health, appearance, and mode of living of the lower classes; extraordinary instances of longevity, &c.?

16. Particular customs, patrons, and patron-days, and traditions respecting them; as also, the general traditions of the place; and the probable derivations of the names of places?

17. The language used by the people in general?

18. The genius and dispositions of the poorer class?

19. The education and employment of their children?

20. What schools? whether public? if so, on what plan? the quarterly salary for tuition, and number of scholars; if endowed, by whom and with what revenue?

21. Whether there be any public library? any collection of Irish or other manuscript documents relating to Ireland, &c.

22. Highest acreable rent of the best, the middling, and the poorest land in the parish, supposing it to be set within the last three years?

23. State of tithes, the several kinds, and how taken?

24. What modes of agriculture, stocks of cattle, &c.?

25. Markets and fairs, when and where held?

hedge-schools.* In Ballinborough, county of Cavan, "education is much neglected; a few small schools are scattered through the parish." In Drummannon, Waterford, "the poor cannot pay for education." In Dunmurry, Antrim, "education is scanty, and much neglected." In Finvoy, in the same county, it is "at a low ebb." In Fuerty, Roscommon, "wretchedly bad." In Grange Silvae, Kilkenny, there was "no education

until lately." In Kilberry, Kildare, the children are "taught at hedge-schools." In Killesk, Wexford, the same. In Maghera, as quoted above, the "school-houses are wretched huts." In some parishes the state of education is almost wholly unnoticed. It is, however, but justice to remark, that others exhibit a laudable attention to this point in the writers, and a consequent improved state of school instruction in the people. Among

* To an Irish reader, this term is sufficiently intelligible, but as it may afford to our readers on the other side of the water a better idea of the state of education, we shall annex a well-drawn and correct description of these hovels, for which we are also indebted to the book now under review: it is extracted from the Rev. John Graham's account of Maghera, which ranks among the best written and most instructive articles in the volume:—"The school-houses are in general wretched huts, built of sods in the highway ditches, from which circumstance they are denominated *hedge-schools*. They have neither door, window, nor chimney; a large hole in the roof serving to admit light and let out the smoke, which issues from a fire in the midst of the house. A low narrow hole, cut in the mud wall, on the south side of the hut, affords ingress and egress to the inhabitants.

II.

Sir John Sinclair's Analysis.

- 1 The name and its origin
- 2 Situation and extent of the parish
- 3 Number of acres
- 4 Description of the soil and surface
- 5 Nature and extent of the sea coast
- 6 Lakes, rivers, islands, hills, rocks, caves, woods, orchards, &c.
- 7 Climate and diseases
- 8 Instances of longevity
- 9 State of property
- 10 Number of proprietors
- 11 Number of residing proprietors
- 12 Mode of cultivation
- 13 Implements of husbandry
- 14 Manures
- 15 Seed-time and harvest
- 16 Remarkable instances of good and bad seasons

- 17 Quantity and value of each species of crops
- 18 Total value of the whole produce of the district
- 19 Total real and valued rent
- 20 Price of grain and provisions
- 21 Total quantity of grain and other articles consumed in the parish
- 22 Wages and price of labour
- 23 Services, whether exacted or abolished
- 24 Commerce
- 25 Manufactures
- 26 Manufacture of kelp, its amount, and the number of people employed in it
- 27 Fisheries
- 28 Towns and villages
- 29 Police
- 30 Inns and ale-houses
- 31 Roads and bridges
- 32 Harbours
- 33 Ferries, and their state
- 34 Number of ships and vessels
- 35 Number of seamen
- 36 State of the church
- 37 Schend, manse, globe and patron
- 38 Number of poor
- 39 Parochial funds and the management of them
- 40 State of the schools and number of scholars
- 41 Ancient state of population
- 42 Causes of its increase or decrease
- 43 Number of families
- 44 Exact amount of the number of souls now living
- 45 Division of the inhabitants
 - I By the place of their birth
 - II By their ages
 - III By their religious persuasions
 - IV By their occupations and situation in life
 - V By their residence, whether in town, village or country

these, we must particularly notice Ballintoy, Antrim, where there is even a night school, frequented by servants and young persons, otherwise occupied during the day.—Ardstraw, Derry, boasts of twenty-seven schools, in one of which the rate of tuition rises so high as a guinea per quarter. In Clonmany, Derry, there are three sunday-schools, besides six others. In Dungiven, same county, there are private schools in every townland.

In Lismore, Waterford, the schools are numerous. Kibbarron, Donegall, has twenty-seven schools.—Maghera, Derry, has sixteen; and Temple-carne, in Fermanagh and Donegall, has fourteen. In perusing this list, the reader must have observed, that the improved state of instruction prevails in the northern counties—a truth fraught with many important deductions.

Another mode of estimating the state of education is, by the rates

- 46 Number of houses
- 47 ————— uninhabited houses
- 48 ————— dove-cots, and to what extent they are destructive to the crops
- 49 ————— horses, their nature and value
- 50 ————— cattle and do.
- 51 ————— sheep and do.
- 52 ————— swine and do.
- 53 Minerals in general
- 54 Mineral springs
- 55 Coal and fuel
- 56 Eminent men
- 57 Antiquities
- 58 Parochial records
- 59 Miscellaneous observations
- 60 Character of the people
- 61 Their manners, customs, stature, &c.
- 62 Advantages and disadvantages
- 63 Means by which their nation could be meliorated.

III.

Plan of the Division of Mr. Shaw Mason's Account as published.

A map or sketch of the parish, if it can be conveniently formed.

1 The name of the parish, ancient and modern, its situation, extent and division, climate and topographical description;

This head is to comprehend the answers to the original queries from number 1 to 10, inclusive; and also the first six articles and numbers 52 and 53 of Sir John Sinclair's Analysis.

2 Mines, minerals, and all other natural productions;

This head is to comprehend the answers to number 11, of the original queries, and to numbers 55, 54, and 56 of the Analysis.

3 Modern buildings, both public and private, including towns, villages, gentlemen's seats, inns, &c.; the roads, scenery, and superficial appearance of the parish;

This head is to comprehend the answers to number 15 of the original queries, and to numbers 28, 30, 31, 46, 47 and 48 of the Analysis.

4 Ancient buildings, consisting of monastic and castellated ruins, monuments and inscriptions, or other remains of antiquity;

This head is to comprehend the answers to the latter part of number 12 of the original queries, and to number 57 of the Analysis.

5 Present and former state of population, the food, fuel, and general appearance, mode of living and wealth of the inhabitants, diseases and instances of longevity;

This head is to comprehend the answers to numbers 14 and 15 of the original queries, and to numbers 7, 8, 29, 38, 41, 42, 43, 44 and 45 of the Analysis.

6 The genius and disposition of the poorer classes, their language, manners, and customs, &c.

This head is to comprehend the answers to numbers 20, 21 and 22 of the original queries, and to numbers 60 and 61 of the Analysis.

7 The education and employment of their children, schools, state of learning, public libraries, &c. collection of Irish manuscripts or historical documents relating to Ireland.

This head is to comprehend the answers to numbers 23, 24 and 25 of the original queries, and to number 40 of the Analysis.

8 State of the religious establishments, mode of tithes, parochial funds, and records, &c.

of tuition; for where these are low, little can be expected. Men qualified to teach will not sacrifice their lives to such an irksome, and too often thankless duty, without adequate remuneration. On reviewing the section of education throughout Mr. Shaw Mason's book for this purpose, we find that, with very few exceptions, the rates are from 1s. 8d. to 5s. 5d. per quarter. In a single instance already noticed, it amounts to a guinea, and in a few others to half that sum; but these can only be considered as exceptions. For as we find that this rate is demanded solely for instruction in book-keeping, and the practical branches of the mathematics, we may rest assured that the number of pupils who seek instruction in what with

them may be called the higher departments of science, is but small, and that therefore the master does not add much to his revenue by teaching them. As to the usual rates, from 1s. 8d. to 5s. 5d. per quarter, were we to calculate the teachers' profit, by taking the arithmetical mean of these, it would be found to afford but a scanty means of subsistence. The mean or average rate of tuition would then be 3s. 11d. per quarter, or 12s. 6d. per annum; and allowing 52 pupils to each teacher, his annual income would be £32 10s. a poor pittance truly! But this exceeds the truth. An arithmetical mean is not the fair average of the rate of tuition. In every school the number of pupils who, either from age or ignorance, are in the lower classes, and therefore pay according to the reduced rate, is by much the greater. Let us suppose these to constitute 3-4ths, and those paying the highest school fee the remainder (and this we are confident will be much nearer the truth) and the calculation will stand thus, in a school of 52 pupils:—

39, at 1s. 8d. per qr.	£3	5	0
13, at 5s. 5d.		3	10

£6 15 5

which reduces the annual income to £27 0 0. But a still further reduction must be made. The children, as is ascertained from every account, and as indeed must be the case in country places, attend school during but a part of the year, seldom more than one-half. The profits must, therefore, be diminished in a similar proportion. And we shall not be far astray if we suppose, that the teacher, whose school consists of fifty-two pupils during the most fa-

This head is to comprehend the answers to part of number 12, relative to churches, &c. of the original queries, and to numbers 36, 37, 39 and 58 of the Analysis.

9 Modes of Agriculture, crops, stocks of cattle, rural implements, chief proprietors' names, and average value of land, prices of labour, fairs and markets, &c.

This head is to comprehend the answers to numbers 16, 18 and 19 of the original queries, and from number 49 to 52 all inclusive, of the Analysis.

10 Trade and manufactures, commerce, navigation and shipping, freight, &c.

This head is to comprehend the answers to numbers 24, 25, 26, 27, 34 and 35 of the Analysis.

11 Natural curiosities, remarkable occurrences, and eminent men;

This head is to comprehend the answers to number 56 of the Analysis.

12 Suggestions for improvement; and means for meliorating the situation of the people.

This head is to comprehend the answers to numbers 59, 62 and 63 of the Analysis.

APPENDIX.

Consisting of statistical tables, containing the value of the stock and annual produce of the parish.

favourable time of the year, will find himself miserably mistaken if he calculates his annual revenue at more than what he would be paid by thirty, supposing they continued with him throughout the year.— This supposition we are confident is still too high, but even thus his income, according to the previous calculations, will be reduced from £27 to about £17. A labourer at a shilling a day would have the advantage in profits, and certainly would earn his bread much more easily.

Thus we have proved the fact laid down in our last number, and repeated in this, that the state of education is at a very low ebb in this country. We have proved it not only by the assertions of the clergy residing on the spot, but by a deduction of the low rates of tuition. To enquire into the causes and the remedy, will be no deviation from the main object of our inquiry—the merits of Mr. Shaw Mason's book; because, by it is the enquiry excited, and from it are the materials of investigation drawn. The first great cause must be traced to the operation of the penal code, by which, in the first place, the Catholic was forbidden to entrust the education of his children to those on whose talents and character he relied, and by which, in the second place, the exertions of the Protestant clergy, to whom only this important charge was delegated, were paralysed and deteriorated. For, as has been already said, the effect of this code was felt beyond the sphere on which it was intended to act. The depression of one part of the community induced indolence in the other. And it is somewhat singular, and we are glad to point it out

forcibly, as it tends to shew the high value of Mr. Shaw Mason's enquiry, it is somewhat singular that his book, though wholly unconnected with the penal code, yet affords a strong collateral argument in favour of this fact. A revision of the quotations already made will shew, that education flourishes most in the northern parts of the country, where it is well known the penal code had less opportunity of operating: on turning to Mr. Mason's volume, it will also be found, that the returns from the clergy of the northern parishes are not only more numerous, but much more able and highly wrought. Yet the individuals who wrote them are neither universally northern, nor educated there. The same university trains up all the clergymen throughout the island. Whence, therefore, this striking difference, unless from a re-action of intellect from the people upon the pastor. In an intelligent enlightened population, the teacher is forced to exert his faculties in order to maintain his superiority. In a state of society depressed and ignorant, not only is every incitement to exertion wanting, but the mind gradually sinks till it approaches nearly to a level with the great mass of intellect. The partial repeal of the penal code must have already provided a partial remedy for this evil; and in confirmation of this, we shall also find, on referring to Mr. Shaw Mason, that education is in a state of progressive improvement. A thirst for knowledge is every where observable; the people, in most places, say the writers, are eager for learning.— The hedge-schools, those stigmas to the government and gentry of Ireland, are crowded. The

other cause is the low rates of tuition originating in the low rates of labour. By referring to our sure guide, it will be found that the average rate of labourer's wages is less than a shilling a day. We must solicit our readers to take our word for this, because our limits forbid us from developing the details from which this average has been calculated: suffice it to say, it was formed in the same manner as those which we have already developed on the subject now before us. While labour is so cheap, it is impossible for the teacher, who depends solely on the stipend paid by his pupils, to fulfil his duty. The man who has ability to teach, will turn to that place, or to that mode of life where it will be rewarded, and leave the drudgery of instruction in the hands of those who undertake it because they can do no better. This wretched state of affairs can only be altered by legislative interference, by obliging the rich to come to the aid of the poor, by making the country pay for the education of those who cannot procure it for themselves; by endowing parochial schools with sufficient salaries to induce respectable teachers to undertake their management. No tax will repay itself so well or so speedily. The effects of education will soon operate on the general state of society, and by promoting a spirit of well-directed industry, will produce an improvement in the state of agriculture and rural economy, that even in a pecuniary point of view, will amply repay the expense of its establishments.

Here we must break off this interesting subject, and close our summary review of a book that should not merely be tasted but digested, with a few detached observations.

As literary compositions, we must give the palm of excellence to the account of Dungiven, which is written in the style of a well-informed gentleman, of Maghera, Aghaboe and Ardstraw.

In all we have observed a strong tendency to expatiate on points of entertainment rather than utility. This spirit, natural in a people of lively imagination, should be confined within strict limits. Facts are the valuable fruits of statistics; if they are capable of ornament, this should not be fastidiously rejected, but if not, solid fact must be preferred to useless ornament.

Narrative of a Forced Journey through Spain and France, as a Prisoner of War, in the years 1810 to 1814. By Major-Gen. Lord Blaney. 2 vols. 8vo. pp. 999. KERBY, London. 1814.

Lord Blaney was taken prisoner in an unsuccessful expedition against Malaga, during the war in the peninsula, and was marched in that character through Spain, to a depot in France, where he remained until Bonaparte's abdication caused a general gaol delivery. His narrative is a detail of what he saw and felt during this period. By it the reader will discover, that, though an indifferent general officer, he was a good cook, a boon companion, and an excellent hand at mixing a bowl of punch. With respect to the style and literary character of this trifle, which has nothing but the writer's name, and a caricature frontispiece to recommend it, we refer to the "MISCELLANEA" of this and of our preceding number, where the reader will find a selection of the best and most interesting passages. They are indeed but few,

LECTURES ON PRACTICAL HARMONY AND COMPOSITION.

In our last number was announced the intention of delivering a course of lectures on practical harmony and composition. The progress since made by the lecturer enables us to enter into some details respecting them.

Mr. Logier, the lecturer, is well known in the musical world by his compositions. He now appears in a different character, one little known in this country, but certainly much wanted; for, though many are well versed in the practice of music, yet an introduction to the theory of this charming science was still a desideratum. Practice may make a performer, but science alone can complete a musician. Mr. Logier is the native of a country renowned for musical skill. Though Italy be the land of melody, yet Germany bears away from it the palm for a scientific acquaintance with those combinations of sweet sounds, whose result is harmony. As a German, the want of an accurate knowledge of the idiom and pronunciation of the English language may be objected to him. The objection is trifling. Feinagle, though a German, and by no means an accurate pronouncer of English, is not only tolerated as a public speaker, but encouraged as a teacher of language; and we have with pleasure listened to a professor delivering a lecture on natural philosophy in broad Scotch. Mr. Logier retains but few of the peculiarities of the German enunciation; none that can render his speaking unintelligible, or even obscure.

The mode adopted by Mr. L. in explaining and laying the founda-

tion of the great ground-work of harmony is simple and satisfactory; he studiously avoids all technical phrases, except those absolutely necessary to be known by his auditory.

The examples were selected on a board prepared like ruled paper, just as the occasion required. The lecturer commenced with an explanation of the diatonic scale, as containing seven sounds, the eighth being a repetition of the first, and which collectively were called the octave. But, as the whole musical system comprised several of those octaves, which were only repetitions of the primary seven sounds, they might be compared to the several sorts of alphabets used in our language, where the letters, whether large or small, retained still their original signification in the construction of words. When those seven intervals or sounds of the scale proceeded simply among themselves, they would produce melody; but by setting the third and fifth sounds or intervals over the first, then they would collectively produce a concord. No less than three sounds would produce melody, and no less than three intervals, a chord; this chord or any other might be written in the highest or lowest part of the scale, with the same facility, as writing a word with different sized letters.

The third interval Mr. Logier compared to the vowels of a word, the fifth and sixth to the consonants. He then asks, is the construction of this chord the work of art, or is it nature?—certainly the latter; for let us but attentively listen to

the sound of a deep-toned string of a piano-forte, and we shall distinguish two others with which it is accompanied. These sounds are called its harmonics, or 12th and 17th, which simply refer to the interval of the 3d and 5th, from its primary sound, and by adding the octave, we have at once the fundamental concord given to us by nature. This being a very interesting part of the lecture, as containing the ground-work, on which Mr. L.'s system of harmony and modulation seems to be established, we shall therefore give it in his own words verbatim.

A chord in music, says Mr. L. is like a single word in a language, and as we have seven sounds or intervals in the scale, it follows we may have as many chords.

But how shall we arrange them? how shall they proceed? It is by their grammatical arrangement, that words produce proper sense; it is by grammatical arrangements that one chord is made to bear due relation to another, and form as it were an uninterrupted chain of harmony.

Letters orthographically arranged make words—words grammatically arranged, a language—by language we express our ideas.

By sounds, properly put together, we produce chords—chords producing (according to the laws of counterpoint) harmony—by

harmony and modulation we are enabled to compose.

How is this grammatical arrangement to be effected or discovered? Here again, nature, ever kind, having given us a concord, does not permit us to grope our way in the dark; for let the figures, which denote the intervals of the con-

8

chord 5 be set horizontally over

3

the intervals or sounds of the diatonic scale thus:

8 5 3 8 5 3 3 8

C D E F G A B C

And we shall find the true fundamental bass; and by giving each

8

bass (so found) a concord 5 the

3

the whole diatonic scale is accompanied, with its proper harmonies, each succeeding chord bearing a relation to the preceding, by having one of its sounds or intervals in common to both, and forms that link which binds the great chain of harmony together. By this process, three fundamental basses are discovered, which are sufficient for all the purposes of accompanying the diatonic scale, viz.—the tonic or key note C; the dominant, or 5th G; and the sub-dominant, or 4th F. Mr. L. here introduced a very interesting allegory, illustrative of the preceding subject.—He calls it the empire of harmony.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS FOR DECEMBER.

BRITISH WORKS PUBLISHED.

AGRICULTURE.

The Farmer's Magazine, a periodical Work, exclusively devoted to Agriculture and Rural Affairs; published quarterly: number 60, 3s.

ANTIQUITIES.

The Border Antiquities of England and Scotland, comprising specimens of Architecture and Sculpture, and other vestiges of former ages; accompanied by descriptions, together with illustrations of remarkable incidents in Border History, and Tradition;

by Walter Scott, Esq: vol. 1st, 4l. 14s. 6d.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

An extensive Catalogue of a valuable collection of Books, in various languages, chiefly in Divinity, now selling by E. Walcott, Worcester, 3s.

A Catalogue of a valuable and rare collection of Books, now on sale by John Hurst, Wakefield. 1s. 6d.

Among these are Fust's Bible, 2 vols. folio, printed about 1455; Fichet's Alimant Rhetorica, 4to. 1470, the first book printed in Paris, &c.

A Supplement to Davies' Catalogue of old Books for 1814.

DIVINITY.

Devotional Exercises and Prayers, for the private use of reflecting and sincere Christians, from the German of the Rev. G. T. Zollikofer; by the Rev. Wm. Tooke, 8vo. 12s.

A Sermon preached in the Parish Church of Salisbury, St. Peter, in the county of Wiltshire, July 7, 1813, the day appointed for a general Thanksgiving; by Henry Watts Wilkinson, M. A.

EDUCATION.

A French Delectus; or Sentences and Passages collected from the most esteemed French Authors, designed to facilitate a knowledge of the French Tongue; by the Rev. Israel Worsley, 12mo. 5s.

A Synopsis of French Grammar, comprehending the most useful and necessary rules in Charnbaud's Grammar, and many other points and peculiarities in the French language, not to be found in other elementary publications; by P. F. Merlet. 12mo. 2s. 6d.

FINE ARTS.

A Gallery of British Portraits, containing those of distinguished and noble personages, during the reigns of James I. Charles I. and under the Commonwealth, from original pictures and drawings never before published, with biographical notices; by James Caulfield; to be completed in six parts. Parts 1, and 2, price 15s. each.

HISTORY.

A Circumstantial Narrative of the Campaign in Russia, embellished with plans of the battles of Moscow and Malo-Jaroslavitz; by Eugene La Baume, captain of the Royal Geographical Engineers, &c. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

The History of England, from the Norman Conquest to the Accession of Edward the 1st, in two parts; part the first, comprising the Civil and Political History; part the 2d, containing the Literary History

of England during that period; by Sharon Turner, F. S. A. 4to. 1l. 10s.

MEDICINE, &c.

A Dissertation on Gunshot Wounds, illustrated by 17 Engravings; by Charles Bell, surgeon; royal octavo, 10s. 6d.

Medico-Chirurgical Transactions, published by the Medical and Chirurgical Society of London, with 8 plates; vol. 5th, octavo, 18s.

Pathological Researches; by T. R. Farn, M. D. Essay 1, On Malformations of the Human Heart; illustrated by numerous cases and plates; preceded by some observations on the method of improving the diagnostic part of Medicine; royal octavo, 7s.

The Morbid Anatomy of the Brain in Mania and Hydrophobia, with the Pathology of these two diseases, as collected from the papers of the late Andrew Marshall, M. D.; by S. Sawrey, Esq. octavo, 10s. 6d.

MISCELLANIES.

A Sketch of the United States of North America, at the commencement of the 19th century, with statistical tables and a map; by the Chevalier Felix de Beaujour; translated from the French, by William Walton. Esq. octavo, 16s.

A general Description of Switzerland, according to the last division, in 19 cantons, interspersed with historical anecdotes, and remarks on the dress and manners of the inhabitants; illustrated with coloured engravings of the costume; by an English Lady; 2 vols. royal octavo, 3l. 13s. 6d.

Humorous and Sentimental Songs for 1815, 1s.

An Inquiry into the Nature of the King's Office, and how the Act of Coronation is an indispensable solemnity, shewing its origin and antiquity of Institution, and all the other ceremonies connected with it; by T. C. Banks, Esq. octavo, 7s.

NOVELS AND ROMANCES.

Anna, or Edinburgh; a novel; by Mrs. Roche; 2 vols. 12mo. 10s.

Christabelle, the Maid of Rouen; a novel founded on facts; by Mrs. Hanway; 4 vols. 12mo. 1l. 4s.

The Fugitive, or Family Incidents; by the Author of the Private History of the Court of England, Romance Readers and Romance Writers, &c. 3 vols. 12mo. 15s. 6d.

POETRY.

Charlemagne, ou l'église delivree, poeme Epique en vingt-quatre chants, par Lucien Bonaparte, Membre de l'Institut de France, &c. 2 vols. 4to. 4l. 4s.

Roderic, the last of the Goths, a tragic poem; by Robert Southey, Esq. Poet Laureat, and member of the Royal Spanish Academy. quarto, 2l. 2s.

Poems and Odes on various subjects; by a Student of the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple; octavo, 5s.

POLITICS.

An Expose on the Dissentions of Spanish America, containing an account of the origin and progress of those fatal differences, &c.; by William Walton, Esq. octavo, 15s.

Decrets, Ordonnances, Traités de Paix, Manifestes, Proclamations, Discours, &c. de Napoleon Bonaparte, depuis 1798, jusqu'à 1814, extrait du Moniteur par Lewis Goldsmith; 6 vols. octavo, 7l. 7s.

SCIENCE.

General Conchology, or a description of Shells, arranged according to the Linnæan System; by William Wood; to be continued monthly: No. 8, 4s.

A Catalogue of an extensive collection of German Books, in the various branches of Literature.

BRITISH WORKS IN THE PRESS.

In the course of the Month will be published, in 3 vols. 12mo. Guy Manner- ing, or the Astrologer; by the Author of *Waverley*. Much is to be expected from a novel written by a person who has already proved his excellence in this species of composition.

In a short time will appear, a *Treatise on Maritime Geography and Statistics*; or a description of the Ocean and its Coasts, Maritime Commerce, Navigation, &c.; by James Hingston Tuckey, a Commander in the Royal Navy; 4 vols. 8vo.

The first number of a new *Literary Journal*, entitled the *British Lady's Magazine*, will be published on the 1st of January, 1815: to be continued monthly.

On the same day will appear the first number of the *New Evangelical Magazine*, and *Theological Review*, price 6d. to be continued monthly.

Archdeacon Cox has in the press, *Memoirs of the Great Duke of Marlborough*, chiefly compiled from the papers and correspondence preserved at Blenheim.

George Power, Esq. surgeon to the 25d regiment, has nearly ready for publication, a *History of the Empire of the Mussulmans in Spain and Portugal*, from the first invasion of the Moors to their final expulsion.

The Rev. Roger Reeding has ready for the press, *Annals of the Coinage of Britain and its dependencies*, from the earliest authentic period to the end of the 50th year of his present Majesty, illustrated by upwards of 100 plates.

Tho Rev. W. Anderson has in the press, *Historical Sketches of Russia*, with particular reference to the house of Romanoff, the reigning family.

Mr. James Hogg has a new poem nearly ready to appear, entitled the *Pilgrims of the Sun*.

Mr. William Hey, jun. surgeon to the general infirmary at Leeds, will soon publish a treatise on the puerperal fever, illustrated by cases.

Dr. Henry Holland, the coadjutor of Sir G. Mackenzie in the Account of *Jealand*, has in the press, *Travels in the South of Turkey*, during the latter part of 1812 and the Spring of the following year.

Mr. Bingley's *History of Hampshire*, to be comprised in two folio volumes, will soon be committed to the press.

Mr. Usks, Rector of Orsett, in Essex, is printing a grammar of the Arabic Language, accompanied by a praxis of the first three chapters of *Genesis*.

Mr. Cotter has in forwardness at the press, the *Messiah*, a poem, in 28 books.

Mrs. Taylor, Author of *Maternal Solitude*, will soon publish, *Practical Hints to Young Wives, Mothers, and Mistresses of young Families*.

The Rev. Henry Meen has in the press, *Selections from ancient Writers, sacred and profane*, with translations and notes.

Memoirs of the late Major Andrew Burn, Author of the *Christian Officer's Complete Armour*, and other works, are preparing for publication, in two small octavo volumes.

A translation of the Archduke Charles's *Memoir of the Campaign of 1796*, is in the press.

Mr. Walter Scott's new poem of the *Lord of the Isles*, is to appear immediately; and a series of illustrations from designs by Westall, are engraving in the first style of excellence.

A series of Engravings of Cutaneous Diseases, illustrative of the principal genera and species described in the practical Synopsis published by Dr. Bateman, is preparing for publication.

Andrew Beckett, Esq. is printing in two octavo volumes, *Shakespeare's Himself again*, or the language of the poet asserted.

being an examination of the reading and interpretations of the later editors.

Lieut. General Cockburn's Narrative of his Voyage in the Mediterranean in 1810 and 1811, describing a tour in Sicily, Malta, and the Lipari Islands, will soon appear, accompanied by numerous views and plans.

Mr. John Scott, editor of the *Champion*, will soon publish in an octavo volume, a visit to Paris in 1814.

Mr. G. C. Ward, author of the daughter of St. Omar, and other works, has in the press, the Son and the Nephew, in three volumes.

The late Mr. Pratt left ready for the press, a small volume of poems, under the title of *Pillow Thoughts*, written during his confinement, after being thrown from his horse.

Lord Byron's poetical works, collected and handsomely printed in four volumes, foolscap octavo, are nearly ready for publication.

The sixteenth edition of Brooke's General Gazetteer, with very considerable additions and improvements from various recent authorities, will soon appear.

Mr. Bakewell is preparing for the press, a second edition of his *Introduction to Geology*, which will be considerably enlarged, particularly by information acquired during the author's recent examination of different parts of England and the eastern coast of Ireland. This edition will contain a notice of the most important Geological discoveries and observations made on the Continent of Europe, and in various parts of the Globe, since the publication of the former, and is intended to comprise a view of the progress and present state of the Science.

A new edition of Dr. Lettson's *Naturalists' and Travellers' Companion*, will

soon be published. This work, whose great utility has been long acknowledged, will be considerably improved in the new impression; all the subjects formerly treated of will be reviewed and adapted to the present state of our knowledge of natural science; several highly interesting additions will be made, which will render the work a most serviceable and agreeable *Vade-Mecum* to all who are fond of natural history; and particularly to travellers in every part of the globe.

The English Botany, containing coloured figures of all the British plants, amounting to 2592, has been completed. This extensive publication has been the labour of about 25 years, and may now be considered a perfect natural Flora. Such a work has been attempted in several countries, but has never approached completion in any other, although carried on under the highest patronage; while an humble Englishman, assisted by the superior talents of Sir E. Smith, M. D. has conducted it through a period of calamitous warfare to the present successful termination.

IRISH PUBLICATIONS.

Suggestions relative to a System of National Education, addressed to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, &c.; by E. H. Hall, Esq.

Lately published in Belfast, a Concise View of the Horatian Metres, compiled for the use of Schools. It contains, 1st. an account of the several species of Feet. 2d. The different kinds of Verse. 3d. The different species of Stanzas. 4th. Specimens of Verses and their combinations. This treatise, valuable for its conciseness, as well as perspicuity, will be found a useful appendage to a school.

Miscellanea.

FASHIONS FOR THE PRESENT SEASON. WITH A COLOURED PLATE.

EVENING FULL DRESS.

This novel dress is composed of rose-colour French gauze, and the body, as our readers will perceive by the plate, is calculated to display to the greatest advantage the

shape of the wearer; nothing can exhibit a fine neck and bosom more strikingly than the front of this dress. The white satin band which goes round the waist fastens in a bow behind; the cap, called the



Ladies Evening Dress.

Engraved for the Dublin Monthly Museum.

1 JY 59

Polonaise, is made with a full puffing of blond lace, confined with beads, in various folds; it is also made either in plain or spangled white lace, crape, delicate white kerseymere, or for matronly ladies in white satin: the form of this head-dress is very becoming; its graceful effect is much heightened by the feathers with which it is ornamented; there is not any appendage to full dress which, in the hands of an elegant *belle*, may be rendered so becoming as feathers. It must, however, be confessed, that every thing depends upon the manner of placing them; and when worn in the hair, the bad taste of a *femme de chambre* often spoils their effect; but this cannot happen where, as in the instance before us, they are worn in a cap. Feathers also heighten the effect of full dress considerably, and they are also well calculated to give a degree of dignity to the figure of a slight and youthful *belle*. Necklace, bracelets, and ear-rings of diamonds. Small crape fan embroidered in silver; and white kid slippers and gloves complete this elegant dress.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON FASHION AND DRESS.

London has been unusually full for the season, and the annals of fashion, for the ensuing winter, promise to be more than commonly brilliant.

In the promenade costume, our fair pedestrians seem to vie with each other in the richness rather than in the variety of their attire. Pelisses are still in the highest estimation, but we have no variety to notice in their form; they are composed of either cloth, kerseymere, velvet, or satin; dark colours seem more in favour than

they have yet been for the last two or three winters; dark green, bright purple, ruby, and brown, are generally worn; but black satin, stamped with a rich black velvet, lined with rose-coloured sarsnet, has just been introduced.—Ermine, swansdown, sable, and seal-skin, are the usual trimmings; the two former are most in request: seal-skin has, we think, declined since our last number, and sable is worn only partially. Pelisses are seldom worn unaccompanied by a shawl or scarf, and the value of these tasteful appendages to the walking costume is frequently very great. India shawls are, of course, in the highest estimation, but those of Spain are equally beautiful; the richness of their texture, the superb borders, with which they are ornamented, and their being, in some degree, novel, render them favourites. We must not forget to observe, that our own imitations of India shawls have attained a perfection which we could hardly have expected; and, in some instances, the imitation has been so good, that it must be a connoisseur who could detect the difference. They are much worn.

High dress of superfine pale brown cloth, made tight to the shape, and very short in the waist; it buttons up the front with straps, which are edged with amber satin; to each button, which we should observe, is of amber silk, a small light tassel depends; there is rather more than half a quarter distance between the straps; the bottom of the dress is trimmed with amber satin, which is put on in a manner which we cannot easily describe; it is a kind of puckering, intersected with a newly invented gyp, is laid on about half a quarter in breadth, and is edged

at each side with a floss silk trimming, about an inch in breadth.—The body is made quite high in the throat, at the back of the neck, and comes down at each side, so as to shew a richly worked shirt in front: a triple row of lace goes round the neck. Long sleeves, made full down the middle of the arms, and ornamented with amber silk buttons. The cloak is about a yard in length, and is very novel in its form, it is about half a yard long in front, and quite straight, but the ends are rounded very much, and it is formed to draw in behind; it is formed behind to the shape of a full back, and a rich lacing of amber silk cord at each side, has a very striking effect; small round crape, and high collar, trimmed to correspond with the dress. Wellington hat, composed of intermingled amber satin and brown cloth, and ornamented according to the taste of the wearer, with a low plume of either brown or amber feathers. The *tout ensemble* of this dress is striking and elegant.

Seal-skin hats and bonnets continue to be worn, but velvet or satin French hats are, beyond doubt, higher in estimation.

Since the introduction of scarfs, &c. fur tippets have declined considerably in favour, and are now but very little worn.

In the morning, costume chintz still retains its estimation, although the French washing silks are also much in favour, and French cambric and jaconet muslin, richly trimmed with lace, are also worn by many *decentes*. In the form of high dresses there is little novelty; the waists are, if possible, shorter than ever; the backs of dresses continue about the same breadth as last month, but collars, notwith-

standing the coldness of the season, are quite on the decline; morning dresses are now almost universally made in the manner of the cloth dress which we have described, in speaking of the walking costume; where they are of silk or chintz, they display underneath a rich shirt, and are trimmed on each side of the front with silk trimming, full plaiting of ribband, or, as we have noticed in a few instances, a piece of chintz, better than a nail in breadth, cut at each side in scollops, which are edged with a very narrow ribband, and this trimming is then quilled full and set on. The bottoms of dresses are trimmed to correspond, except that "rows on rows" of trimming arise, as they have done for some time past.

For dinner dress, poplins, sarinets, and velvets are most general; cloth is also worn, but partially.—The ladies who have recently returned from Paris have brought with them French silks, which might vie with the brocades of our grand-mamma for substance and durability; nothing can indeed be more beautiful than those double-sided silks, as they are called: but as their importation is strictly prohibited, many of our fair fashionables are obliged to content themselves with our imitation of them, some of which are excellent. Irish poplins have lost nothing of their attraction, but they are generally worn in light colours; bright saun, amber, drab, Clarence blue, and olive-green, are all in great request; and although various trimmings are fashionable, lace, particularly blond, is in the highest estimation.

There is little alteration in the manner of wearing the hair since our last number. Some *elegantes*

wear it full on the right side, while a part of the hind hair is brought across the forehead on the left, and over this braid the remainder of the front hair falls in the lightest ringlets, and partly shades the cheek. The hind hair is worn as hitherto. This is one of those fashions which become the Grecian style of beauty, but we would not recommend it to general adoption.

In half-dress, lace caps still continue to be very general, and small lace handkerchiefs pinned at the back of the head, with the ends falling on the neck, are also in high estimation. For dinner parties we have observed half handkerchiefs of silk net, with a border of flowers superbly embroidered in coloured silks, pinned carelessly round the head, one end hanging on the neck, and the other falling over the forehead.

These handkerchiefs, which remind us strongly of those mentioned by Lady Mary Worthley Montague, in her letters from Turkey, are extremely beautiful, and when in dark net, have over fair hair a striking effect; they are much in request, particularly with matronly belles.

In full dress, turbans continue to be much worn by matronly belles: they are in general of crape or spangled gauze.

In undress jewellery, plain gold

ornaments are at present most prevalent.

In full-dress, coloured stones are very general. The most fashionable lockets are of amethyst, ruby, &c. set in pearl, and fastened round the neck by a row of pearls. We have also observed some necklaces of ruby, &c. set in pearl, which had a very elegant effect.

Many of our juvenile belles have no other ornament in full dress than a beautiful *echelure*, but in general pearls are in the highest estimation, artificial flowers being worn but very partially.

For the promenade, and indeed in some instances for the carriage costume, many of our dashing fashionables have adopted cordovan boots, which are, strictly speaking, more than half-boots; we hope that a fashion, which, in our opinion, is unfeminine and inelegant, will be short-lived.

The dress slipper begins once more to assume its proper form, and the simple rosette or clasp, has given place to a rich embroidery in front, which has a very tasteful effect.

Fans continue the same as last month.

Fashionable colours for the month are dark green, bright purple, ruby, and brown, faun, amber, pale green, and French rose colour.

(For the Monthly Museum.)

BELFAST ACADEMICAL INSTITUTION,

THE Christmas examinations of the pupils belonging to this institution, commenced on the 15th inst. The examination of the pupils in the classical school, employed five days. The higher classes read those

portions of the classics principally, which are prescribed as the entrance course of our University. But they are by no means restricted to them. The course may be adapted to the wants of the individual. The head

class was examined on the present occasion in the 7th and 8th books of the *Iliad*, 5th & 6th books of the *Æneid*; and the two first books of Horace's odes, classic history &c. &c. They were closely tried in the minutiae of the Horatian metres. In every part of their course, and particularly in the last, they shewed an acquaintance with "the mighty dead," which manifested a manliness, a maturity of mind not usually found in boys, and which we must suppose, can be ascribed only to the judicious plan, on which they have been instructed. They have not been *crammed* (according to a well known technical term) but they prove, that they have been taught to reason, search and select for themselves. There was also manifest in them, a spirit of honourable emulation, from which we augur the most beneficial consequences; all was ardour—all animation, while the principle of emulation was, through the arrangement of the master in that department, equally remote from the avaricious wish of pecuniary emolument in gaining premiums, as from the envy, which is necessarily the termination of emulation injudiciously excited.

In the English school, conducted by Mr. Knowles and his son Mr. J. S. Knowles, much proficiency was manifested. The grammar classes exhibited in a particular manner a degree of knowledge, in that difficult science, grammar, not usually found among school-boys. Their answering shewed, that they had not been taught by rote, and the same spirit of reasoning and inquiry, which appeared in the answering of the classical pupils, was evident here also.

There is no branch of school learning perhaps, in which this spi-

rit of reasoning research is so necessary, as in this of grammar, and more especially of the grammar of our own language. For notwithstanding what has been done during the thirty preceding years—and compared with former times, much has been done—much yet remains for investigation and correction. Murray has been praised far beyond his deserts: he has not advanced the landmarks of the science; he still clings too much to precedent, and we have yet to wish for some treatise on the subject, which shall form a mean between his rigid attachment to precedent on the one hand, and the slashing, drawcan-like proceeding of H. Tooke on the other. The one seems ever solicitous to feel about for the marks set up from old times. The other, like feathered Mercury, clears all impediments at a bound, and not unfrequently alights on forbidden ground.

The arithmetical pupils gave substantial proof of the attention and ability of their teacher Mr. Thomson, who also conducts the mathematical department. Euclid's elements, trigonometry, navigation, algebra, conic sections, fluxions—in short, an extensive mathematical course, both theoretical and practical is taught in such a manner as to qualify the student to read with profit, the best writers on those branches of science, and to push his studies in his own strength, if his inclination lead him. We hesitate not to add, that he, who shall learn the mathematical course taught here, shall not have much to learn in any other place of education, whither he may resort.

Mr. Spence, the gentleman who superintends the writing school, has given such proofs of his own skill in the art, and has produced so ma-

ny successful imitators of his excellence, that it must be deemed superfluous to say any thing more, than that his works bespeak his sufficiency for the station he holds in the Institution.

The pupils in elocution proved their excellence by the effects produced on their auditors. The subjects of recitation were selections from Homer, Virgil, Ovid, Milton, and Campbell. The greek & latin recitations were marked by a chasteness of gesture and prosodical accuracy of enunciation, which reflected credit both on the classical master and their instructor in elocution. In the English recitations, equal accuracy, and equal chasteness appeared.

The examinations closed on the 22d inst. with an exhibition equally interesting and novel, and so surprising in its plan, all that is requisite and useful in the art of elocution—an exhibition which reflects the highest credit on Mr. J. S. Knowles, with whom the plan entirely originated, and by whom alone it has been completed. This was a debating society, composed of thirteen pupils selected from those in the elocution school. The debate was opened with a speech from the chair. The youthful speaker pointed out the advantages and excellencies of oratory—strongly set forth the incentives to an acquisition of it, and concluded by impressing on the members the necessity of conducting the debate with temper and decorum. The question for discussion, "Is wealth beneficial to mankind?" was then read; after which the debate ensued, carried on with so much animation, and such full possession of the subject in the speakers, as at times almost to lead the very numerous, and respectable audience into a persuasion of reality in the scene.

At the close, the audience and the pupils adjourned to the common hall of the institution. Here, the names of the young gentlemen who had distinguished themselves, were announced, premiums and certificates distributed, and a prize essay on the advantages of mathematical knowledge read aloud. The masters then delivered an account of their respective schools. In the classical school, there are one hundred pupils, in the english school, two hundred and thirty, in the arithmetical &c. department, one hundred and ninety two, and in the writing department, two hundred and ten. The drawing school, under Mr. Fabrini, has commenced so lately, that much could not be expected. The master however, in his report, expressed much satisfaction in the deportment, spirit, and progress of his pupils.

The whole was in the highest degree interesting. The institution seems to have introduced into this country, a new and improved system in the plan of education. There may be schools in Ireland, where some one branch of education is well taught, but we think it may be said confidently, and with the strictest justice, that there is no establishment in Ireland, and perhaps not in England, where all the branches of school education are taught so well; where the accomplished classical scholar, may be made an equally accomplished arithmetical, mathematical, or English scholar. Here no one part is allowed to starve, in order that another may be immoderately pampered, but all have equal attention, and the diligent pupil in each or every department is provided with well qualified and industrious instructors.

Dec. 26th, 1814.

(To the Editor of the Monthly Museum.)

SIR,

The sentiments of the Committee of Managers for the construction of a Testimonial of the public services of the Duke of Wellington, as expressed in their published report, (on Friday, July 15th, 1814,) appear to indicate their preference of a *Column* to any other Architectural form. With just discernment they have disapproved all structures constituted of a multiplicity of parts, of subordinate columns, pediments and singular entablatures, of costly and perishable sculpture.

But, with all due respect to their taste and information, I apprehend that they may not be perfectly aware of the difficulties to be encountered in the erection of a *Column*, and of its insufficiency to its purpose.

If I be clear in my conceptions of any subject, on this especially I know myself fully competent to form a judgment; and, actuated by a desire congenial with their wishes, to perpetuate the remembrance of superlative merit, and to construct a fabric in our capital city, which shall emulate the magnificence and taste of ancient Greece and Rome, I shall contribute my opinion to their deliberations on this important matter, secure of the liberality and candor with which they shall entertain it.

A *Column* that is monolithos, formed of a single stone, as that of Soverus at Alexandria, may defy the injuries of time. But such masses of stone do not exist here, and perhaps might baffle the force of our mechanic powers to erect them, if they did. To form a *Column* of any conspicuous altitude, that may exist to remote futurity, if such a work be practicable, is

the most arduous achievement of architectonic ingenuity. It must necessarily be composed of *Strata* of Stone, through the centre of which a stair must wind to the top. An unequal density or consistence of the materials of these horizontal *Strata*, in any part of their circumference; the inequalities of support which may possibly happen in the structure of the stair; and the great disproportion between the altitude of the *Column* and the extent of the foundation on which it stands, make a combination of circumstances highly unfavourable to the permanency of the building; and to those may be added the feeble cohesive strength of the cement, with which the parts of modern buildings are united.

To lay the foundation of such a structure demands a circumspection and skill, in which builders are too frequently deficient. Should the foundation sink even one inch below the horizontal plane on any side, the *Axis* of the *Pillar* will decline from the perpendicular in an angle so considerable, as to make it vain to expect that it can endure through that long course of time, for which public monuments should be calculated. And it would be a rare instance of good fortune, if an accident of this kind should not occur in such pillars erected now-a-days. There is also an extraneous cause to be observed, which operates in our degree of latitude, with sure effect against the longevity of all slender, lofty buildings. When firm Towers cannot retain their perpendicularity, under the pressure of equinoctial Winds, that blow periodically, with little variation from a determinate point; what must be the effect of the con-

ussions, which they will incessantly cause in a tall and slender Column, loaded with its expanded Capital and appropriate termination? A pillar built of solid tiers of stone, without an internal cavity, could never stand. To its hollow fabrication it owes its stability. A Doric column, which stands broader on its base, may be upheld for a century or two by this contrivance. But how could that efficient cause of firmness, which can only be obtained by the mechanism of a Stair winding internally round its axis, be with any feasibility applied to a lofty Corinthian Column, whose altitude is to its diameter as ten to one? I am apprehensive that, if such a design were executed, it would be found to be a structure of very transient duration. A detached Corinthian Column, in its proper proportions, could scarcely sustain the weight of any Superstructure on its Capital, without which it is but a common object. And the elegance of art will be supervacaneously displayed on any Statue or Trophy which it may support, as, in proportion to its elevation, it must lessen and obscure what it pretends to exalt. Columns of that slender order must be firmly connected with others by the bond of an architrave. A Corinthian Column then, to stand alone, must have a shaft of inordinate diameter, bearing a much greater ratio than of one to ten to its altitude: and if the rules established by ancient prescription be infringed, the taste of the public and skill of the architect, must ever stand arraigned in the judgment of every well informed observer.

It is evident, moreover, that the delicate foliage of the Corinthian Capital must very ill fit it to re-

sist the extremely opposite vicissitudes of our boisterous climate.

A column, in itself, compared with other buildings of chaste and elegant composition, cannot, however decorated, engage a very lasting interest: to-day it is admired, to-morrow regarded with indifference, and the next day, and for ever after, passed by without much notice. Its beauties, whatever they may be, are too monotonous and too circumscribed; they soon satisfy the mind, and are forgotten. But what person, in any degree susceptible of the impressions of beautiful objects, could ever pass by the South Portico of the Bank, though he sees it every day, or ten times every day, and not admire its various contour and fine symmetry, in which it stands as yet unequalled by any public building in the British Dominions. This noble pile will ever be pronounced to be an ornament of our City, infinitely superior to any column or steeple whatsoever, though its summit should overtop the tower of Babel.

Monumental Pillars composed of parts are always of the Doric Order. I at least know no instance of the contrary. And those of modern construction are very far from bearing those characters that promise perpetuity. The beautiful London Column, not yet a century and a half old, though designed by the exquisite taste, and built under the inspection of one of the most learned architects that ever lived, has departed from its perpendicularity, and shews indications of decay. And even that rude fist of stone, graced with the mutilated figure of Nelson, though raised but the other day, has leaned already toward the north-west. If an assertion should be hazarded,

that such inclination, as they shew at present, cannot affect their stability; yet, when buildings once begin to incline, it may reasonably be feared that they may continue to do so, till the line of their centre of gravity shall at length fall without their base; and even should that inclination chance to be arrested, before it shall reach that decisive point; and should the building stand firm, such a defect must ever impress the most unpleasant and painful sensations on the mind. Who can view the tower at Pisa without horror, or without trembling knees climb to its summit, or even walk under its declivity?

The precepts and practice of the ancient architects are not well understood, or if known, are entirely disregarded by too many of the moderns; who, I may say it without offence, because with truth, are, with very few exceptions, neither as learned nor as ambitious of fame, as the ancient architects; and I should indeed be pleased, for the honour of our national character of ingenuity, to be convinced of error, when I assert, that there is not among us a working builder, who has science enough to apprehend and obviate the numerous casualties which may attend the erection of a monumental Column.

Public monuments constructed to last as long as the most durable works of man can contend with Time, should be characterized by solidity and simple grandeur. The Architect, whose capacious mind is equal to the bold design, will look on allegorical Sculptures as objects deserving no regard. Their meaning may require to be known through an interpreter: and in representing the transactions of the present times, the adoption of a

costume must be a matter of difficult decision. If it should exhibit the attitudes and habits of antiquity, the anachronism will provoke disgust; and the stiffness and formality of modern uniforms and implements of war, will scarcely allow any display of classical gracefulness and dignity. Prolix inscriptions are also to be avoided. The lineaments of the illustrious Duke may be known to posterity by the art of the Statuary; the record of his fame is better confided to the imperishable pages of the Historian.

The dilapidated state to which the ancient Temples and public Structures of Rome are now reduced, is much rather to be attributed to the destroying hand of Man, than to the corroding power of time. When that City was distracted by the civil discord, and conflicting factions of ambitious families, these Monuments were occupied as fortresses, which they defended against each other, heedless of the destruction which they caused. The base degenerate Romans themselves devastated these Monuments of their former power, which their Gothic Conquerors, whilst they governed them, preserved by public Edict; *et quid non fecerunt Barbari, fecit Barlamin.* They also considered them as mere Quarries, whence the materials were extracted for the building of their modern Churches, and those spacious Edifices, without grandeur or proportion, which they denominated Palaces; and if the stones which form the Columns of Trajan and Antoninus, could have been applied to similar uses, they would have been no more spared than every other monument of the Consuls and the Cæsars. To this inaptitude of their

component materials to other uses, do these Columns, in all probability, owe their exemption from the common fate of almost all the buildings of the Ancient City: and now these, in their turn, if I be rightly informed, are marked with the features of decay, and begin to excite apprehensions of their insecurity.

There is no property inherent in the form and texture of any detached Column, whereby it can (the contingencies already mentioned being even excepted from consideration) be in any peculiar way preserved, above other buildings, from the effects of time. The Shafts indeed have been permitted to remain, for the probable reason above assigned; whilst their Colossal Statutes, if they ever bore any, have long since tumbled into the dust from the Columns of Severus, Trajan and Antoninus, leaving not a wreck behind. And how long our maimed Admiral may be able to hold his perilous pre-eminence, and weather out the storms upon his lofty stand, I do not pretend to foretell; but if the passenger escapes the ruin, taste will never deplore his fall.

It may be also observed, that this species of monumental architecture was devised when arts were approaching to their decline; in that age, when, through a dearth of invention or of sculptors, one public edifice was divested of its ornaments to furnish another, to which they were in no wise applicable.

The Ancients, Egyptians, Greeks, or Romans, never thought of height

as a constituent necessary to the magnificence of their buildings; many of which being of a stupendous magnitude, as the Egyptian Pyramids, and the Flavian Amphitheatre at Rome, must therefore have a proportional altitude. It may be likely that the Architects who raised these monuments to Trajan and Antoninus, adopted the Column, as the form which gave, on its surface, a more extensive space for sculptured history, than what could be found on the freeze of any Temple or Triumphal Arch. And perhaps they might have also been prompted by a vain ambition to make their structures vie in elevation with the Egyptian Obelisks, which had been transported to Rome, and erected there by Augustus. Anterior to the age of those two, no such columns were ever erected by the ancients.

Wherever Temples lay beyond the range of such destruction, as the inhabitants of Rome themselves perpetrated; as in Sicily, at Nismes in France, at Pestum, southward of the City of Naples, and in some other sequestered districts of the territory of Italy; they exist to the present days in a degree of intireness, which is viewed with an agreeable surprise, though some of them were hypethral, and fully exposed to all the effects of climate; and they might yet recover their original beauty through a repair of no great cost. I remain, sir, with much esteem, your's, &c.

E. HILL, M. D.

Dublin, Dec. 1, 1814.

(For the Monthly Museum.)

CASUAL REMARKS.

It is a proof of virtue, in the works favourable to religion and admirers of literature, that the morality are those most generally

read and approved. The writings of Milton, Johnson, Young, Pope, Addison, Hervey, Blair, and others of the same description, have gone through numerous editions, and have been seen and applauded in every quarter of the globe.—While those of an opposite character, though often upheld by interest, or supported for a time by mere fashion, after a short period have sunk into oblivion, unnoticed and unknown. It is afflicting to see men of real genius employing their time and their talents on a subject in itself mean and trivial; the thoughts and expressions intended to embellish pieces of this idle or immoral description, though often possessing merit, are in general unobserved or despised. On the contrary, had they been employed on a more noble subject, they would have proved not only serviceable to mankind at large, but highly honourable and advantageous to the author. The writers of the present day appear sensible of this: virtuous sentiments have become fashionable, and the advocates of piety and justice (whether sincere or otherwise) have been patronized and rewarded; they have profited by the maxim, "That he who writes not for the good of others, is an alien to society."

Goldsmith, in his compendium of the History of Greece, has a sen-

(For the Monthly Museum.)

ARNOLD; A MORAL TALE.

THE evening was calm—the sky smooth and unclouded.—Scarce a breeze disturbed the solemn and melancholy silence of the groves—

sible observation.—Speaking of Simonides, the poet, he remarks "That his writings are now lost; but adds, "that it is probable they were of little value, as mankind seldom neglect any thing that tends to their instruction or amusement.

Dr. Akenside differed from Dr. Johnson in his opinion of original genius—he describes this point in a manner truly sublime in the second book of Pleasures of the Imagination—

— for different tasks
Heaven formed different minds—

He then proceeds to describe the various employment of the naturalist, the astronomer, and the poet.

It is foolish to suppose, that every man can be, like Shakspeare, a sublime and judicious writer, by the mere force of genius, without the aid of a liberal education; a few may have appeared like Burns, Dermody, or Bloomfield, who have held a respectable rank in the republic of letters; but who will say, that such men would have remained unimproved, if possessed of all the advantages that knowledge of the ancient writers can bestow.—Yet, Dr. Young thinks Shakspeare happy in his ignorance of Greek and Latin.

T. F.

— The setting sun
Descending slowly from the cope of heaven
Effulgent, yet in mild light array'd,
Cast on the mountain tops a purer ray,
Extending wild along the flowing vale,
A transitory gleam illum'd the hill,

Lightly it touch'd the hamlet's lowly roof.
And ting'd each wandering stream, each
little rill,
With streaks of golden hue—

When moving through the wild and majestic range of oaks, that hung above the rugged brow of Ballingahallin, came the aged and virtuous Arnold. The prospect beneath him, was lovely; on one side the Slaney, pouring its clear and copious torrent, over a vast extent of plain; tracing in its progress, valleys that seemed formed by the hand of nature for the abode of happiness, the plain and unadorned dwellings of the rural race where innocence & simplicity alone were visible; the lofty mountains rising at a distance, their sides blooming with eternal verdure, and their summits concealed amidst the clouds—the general appearance of industry rewarded—and tranquillity undisturbed—combined to form a picture the most captivating and delightful.

This he beheld without pleasure, without emotion, the hand of affliction had humbled him, he wept for a son, an only son, the solace of his heart, the support of his age, snatched from him in the prime of life, by a fate the most untimely and ignominious. A robbery occurred in the neighbouring village, suspicion fell on him, the hand of justice claimed its victim, the proof against him, though doubtful, was believed, he was condemned, his life was forfeited to the injured laws of his country.

Old Arnold knew him to be innocent of the fact; the night on which it occurred he lay beside him, he was certain of him not being absent, even for a moment; this chiefly affected him, the justice of providence was called in question. "Why," he would ex-

claim, "did I depend on his innocence? Why was I taught to believe that virtue, however despised amongst men, was the peculiar favorite of heaven?" Thus he past the tedious and irksome hours, calling to mind those pleasures, those enjoyments, that had blest the days of his youth.

Comparing that with his present state he would cry, "Why have I lingered such a lapse of years, to be at last reserved for misery and disgrace?" Overpowered by care and fatigue, he placed himself on a mossy bank beneath the shade of his favorite tree: a gentle slumber stole upon him, every disagreeable sensation seem'd to vanish, every sense was soothed to harmony and peace. He thought that the shade of his departed son stood before him; his countenance was calm, and his whole air beaming with a grace something more than mortal. "Father," said he, "why will you murmur, or call the actions of heaven unjust? I am innocent of the crime for which I suffered, but at the same time I acknowledge the justice of my punishment, when I tell you that I was guilty of one at which you should be petrified. I was a murderer. It is unnecessary to detail circumstances: five years ago it occurred; search the dark grot at the bottom of our garden, and be convinced. For me, I died a penitent, I hoped for pardon, and I found it." He disappeared. Arnold awoke; he arose, and sought the place; he beheld a human skeleton, all torn and mangled. It was enough, he returned home, acknowledging that none but heaven can judge the human heart.

T. F.

SKETCHES IN FRANCE.

COSTUME OF FRENCH PEASANTS.

Next morning being Sunday, the peasants flocked into the town of Rochabeaucour, in the south of France, to mass. The costume of both sexes was singular; that of the women consisted of broad brimmed hats, a frill round their necks and breasts, like Queen Elizabeth's ruff, their waists of unconscionable length, and kept in by a girdle fastened by an enormous brass buckle, the petticoat very short, and so thick on the hips as to resemble hoops, and large brass buckles in the shoes. The men had immense cocked hats, coats with standing collars, and buttons according to the different fashions of the time the coats were made, and between some of them there could not be less than half a century; for among these good people, the holiday suit descends from father to son, for several generations, and they prize them as much for their antiquity, as a British Peer does his robes.

BRITISH ECCENTRICITY.

My route this day lay through a romantic country along a rocky bank, with extensive woods on each side, but the road miserably bad. After riding some leagues, I reached a few poor houses, and as I was passing the door of one, out of which hung out a bush, I was called by the landlady, who, it seems, had learned something of me from my servant, who had been making rather free with the brandy bottle, and was half seas over in the kitchen. I accordingly alighted, and found a neat little table prepared, on which was immediately served the eternal dish

of stewed veal, which reminded me of an anecdote on the subject of one constant dish. When I first entered the army, we were once in a situation where we had for a long time no other meat but salt pork. One of the officers, one day, rubbing his back for a long time against a window shutter, somebody asked what was the matter, when he replied, "why, d——n it, I have eat so much pork, that I feel the bristles growing out of my back." In fact several of us experienced the same sensation, but whether it proceeded from the cause assigned or not, I must leave the faculty to determine.

THE OUBLIETTE.

After breakfast we visited the Castle of Amboise, situated on the rocky height overhanging the town. Its antiquity is dated to the first of the Roman Emperors. In it were born Francis the First, Hugh Capet, and Charles the Seventh; the latter as well as Louis the Eleventh also died in it. After passing through many hands, it became the property of the late Duke de Penthièvre, and when wrested from him at the revolution, was converted into a state prison; at present it belongs to a senator. At one end of the castle is a round tower, within which a carriage with six horses may ascend from the town to the court-yard of the castle. In the centre of the town is shown the remains of an *Oubliette*, destined for the punishment of state criminals, in the reign of Charles the eleventh, during which upwards of four thousand persons of rank suffered death, in public or private. Amongst those of the

first consequence, were the Constable de St. Paul, and his brother-in-law the Count d'Armagnac. The Duke de Nemours was shut up in an iron cage, by order of this sanguinary monster, and as a refinement in cruelty, when brought to execution at Paris, the King ordered his children to be held under the scaffold, to be sprinkled with the blood of their father.

But to return to the Oublette, it is a wall forty feet in diameter, and about one hundred feet deep, wooden rollers were placed across it at certain distances, turned round by machinery, and to which were fixed several two edged knives; the victim being precipitated into the abyss, and falling from one roller to another, was minced to pieces before he reached the bottom. As this punishment was always inflicted secretly, and the victim never more heard of, it received the name of *les Oublettes*. In this castle the sanguinary Louis XI. instituted the order of St. Michael, in 1649; in the chapel are preserved the horns of a doe, killed in remote times, in a hunt, which between the horns are twelve feet eight inches french: the ribs of the same animal were six feet four inches long. We were shewn the apartments occupied by the unfortunate Princess Lamballe, and those of the amiable and virtuous daughter of the Duc de Penthièvre, the wife of the abominable Egalité. Voltaire was once governor of this castle: it is now fitting up for the residence of the Senator, to whom it has been granted, but the modern stile of the furniture does not at all harmonize with the antique appearance of the apartments. From a balcony inclosed by an iron railing, and entered

from one of the windows, is a noble view of the river. This balcony was formerly the place of execution of state criminals, and the blood of one victim was seldom dry on it, before it was again wet with that of another, during the civil wars of the Guises and Condés in the reign of Charles IX. and during the administration of Catharine de Medicis.

FRENCH EPICURISM.

Having accepted an invitation to dine at the *Salon de Etrangers*, I met there several of the ministers of state, and a number of members of the higher classes of the legion of honour. The dinner was in the first stile, and among the luxuries were *patés de foie gras*, a dish fit for Heliogabalus himself; it is composed of the livers of geese and truffles. In order to prepare the liver, the poor goose is crammed for a certain time, until it becomes immensely fat, its feet are then fastened to the ground close to a very hot stove, which produces a violent thirst, and it is supplied with as much water as it will drink: The effect of this cruel treatment is, that the whole fat of the body concentrates in the liver, which swells to an enormous size, while the body is emaciated to a skeleton; lest the bird should die before the completion of the business, it is said that a physician is employed, and allowed a handsome salary to attend these operations. Although I must acknowledge these *patés* are excellent, I should have no objection to see the inventors, and manufacturers of them brought under the lash of those worthy members of society, whose study is the prevention of cruelty to animals.

(To the Editor of the Monthly Museum.)

SIR,

An account of a curious piece of antiquity has lately been given in the pleadings in the suit of O'DONNELL versus BETHAM, lately pending in one of the courts of equity. It consists of a silver box, ornamented with curious engravings.—If you, or any of your correspondents, could procure an ex-

tract from the pleadings, out of the public offices, I am convinced it would prove an acceptable *morceau* to such of your readers as are fond of diving into Irish antiquities. I am, sir, your constant reader,

Mc. ERIN.

Dec. 13, 1814.

THE EPITAPH COLLECTION.

NUMBER 3.

Upon a gentleman who broke his neck by a fall from his horse :

My friends, judge not me ;
Thou seest I judge not thee :
Betwixt the stirrup and the ground
Mercy I ask'd, mercy I found.

Epitaph on Dr. Walter Lempster, physician to Henry VII.

Under this black marble stone lyeth the body of Master Walter Lempster, Doctor of Physick, and also Physition to the high and mighty Prince Henry VII. which Master Lempster gaye unto this Chyrch two cheynes of fine gold, weying 14 ounces and a quarter, for to make certain ornament to put on the blessed body of our Saviour Jesus. He died the 9th of March, M.CCCC. 87, whose soul God pardon.

Written for Gustavus Adolphus, the great King of Sweden, who was killed at the battle of Leipsig: Upon this place the great Gustavus died, While Victory lay weeping by his side.

Of a similar kind, but caricatured, is that upon Sir Francis Vere :

When Vere sought death, arm'd with his sword and shield,
Death was afraid to meet him in the field ;
But when his weapons he had laid aside,
Death, like a coward, struck him, and he died.

The following epitaphs have, most probably, the very uncommon merit of telling the truth, and no more :

1

Here lyeth Richard a Preent,
One thousand five hundred eighty nine,
Of March the twentieth day,
And he that will die after him, may.

2

Here lyeth he who was born and cryed,
Told threescore years, fell sick and died.

Some authors have endeavoured to be witty, and others merry, on an occasion which had made the subjects of them very dull and very grave. As for instance in the following epitaphs, the first of which is on a north-country Englishman :

Here ligs John Hubberton,
And there ligs his wife;
Here ligs his dagger,
And there ligs his knife;
Here ligs his daughter,
And there ligs his son.
Heigh! for brave John Hubberton.

The next was written on the tomb-stone of John White, Esq, a member of the House of Commons in 1640 :

Here lies a John, a burning shining light,
Whose NAME, life, actions, all alike were
WHITE.

On the tomb-stone of a great scold was written ,

Her husband prays, if by her grave you walk,
You'll gently tread, for if she's wak'd she'll talk.

Poetry.

EVENING EFFUSIONS.

Written by moonlight near the City of
Cork.

1
Now on Mononia's twilight plains,
How sad I view Eve's tints declining,
While here I sing my mournful strains,
To woods untouch'd by my repining.

2
Yet, o'er the tow'ring hill behind,
She! one of many well known faces;
Looks from heaven with radiance kind,
To chase my woes with laughing
graces.

3
Th' LUNA of the silver robe,
Who saw my early pleasures bloom-
ing;
When bright she look'd o'er half the
globe,
The silent world of dreams illuming.

4
But LUNA these are regions strange,
On which thy beams of beauty meet
me!
Alas! I've known full many a change,
Since thou afar wast wont to greet
me!

5
I've been on sea—I've been on shore,
I've seen lov'd landscapes disap-
pearing:
I left my love, what could I more?
She was, of life, my wealth endearing.

6
The hours I dreaded now are past;
I saw their gloomy shadows coming;
They swept the turrets of BELFAST,
And soon I felt their power benumb-
ing.

7
I parted there; and there returned,
To her who chain'd my heart's affec-
tion:
One farewell more; I fled, and mourn'd,
As thoughts ran wild to insurrection.

8
And then I took my ocean way,
Through boist'rous seas and surges
sweeping:
My love, my hope, my beacon ray,
In memory's view for ever keeping!

9
I've seen its light on heights of COVE;
Now from CORCAGIA's plains I view
it;

But ere I reach the lamp of love—
Long must I stray, and oft pursue it!

10
With stormy breast of mental strife,
Through paths unknown my feet must
wander,
Along the devils road of life,
Ere MARTHA's smile cheers her AL-
CANDER.

11
Yet LUNA! I am not alone—
Here, far from home, a land of stran-
gers,
I've borne companions of my moan,
From ULLIN's fields, through all my
dangers.

12
I've tears that dim those languid eyes—
I've pensive thoughts and meditations,
And joyless looks, and speaking sighs,
Corroding cares, regrets, vexations.

13
Yes! those are mine—but need I own,
They're cold dispiriting attendants:
Twere happier far to live alone,
Than dwell with sorrow's sad depend-
ants.

14
Like him who strays midst midnight
tombs,
But sees a star through clouds ap-
pearing,
Contrasting light with grave-yard glooms
The wand'rer of the still night cheer-
ing.

15
So, midst the shades, which sadness
throws,
Around my path, a beam delights me:
It sheds a sunshine on my woes,
And from affliction's powers invites
me.

16
Oh LUNA of the silver light,
Fair queen of stars, farewell a season!
We'll yet salute some happier night,
Where joy shall banquet love and rea-
son.

17
'Twas thus an evening wand'rer sung,
To moonlight plains his song of sad-
ness:
Musing, MONONIA's woods among,
On past and future days of gladness.

18
He was a Northern wight, I ween,
Who oft with pathos-waking finger,

Had touched the chord of sorrows keen,
Where hope and joy had loved to
linger.

19
I know, that by his sensitive look,
He much had seen and known of sor-
rows;
Yet still from Consolation's book,
He fondly read of bliss to-morrow.

20
Ullston Mourners! save thee well!
Sad wand'rer go—may joy betide
thee!

Midst happy scenes thou yet shalt
dwell
With all thy heart's desires beside thee!

21
He passed along—soon left my view;
CORCAGIA'S spires shone bright before
him:

Around lay fields of glittering dew,
And LUKA'S smiles beamed brightly
o'er him.

22
The busy world retired to rest—
The city noise had ceased its bustling;
And nought was heard on nature's breast,
But Zephyr in the light leaves rust-
ling.

Sylvius.

Belfast, July, 1814.

STANZAS

Addressed to T. Moore, Esq. on reading
Little's Poems.

Ah Moore, thou art wrong thus to lavish
thy powers,
In twining of chaplets so baneful as
these,
Though verdant the foliage, and deep-
ting'd the flowers,
The scents we must loathe, though the
colours may please.

No fragrance exhales from thy diamond
dropt roses,
Though pinks and carnations their odour
combine,
Though the wreath brighter hues than
the rainbow discloses,
And the work owns the touch of the
artist divine.

In a wild where the sweets of an Eden
are blooming,
Where the landscape Elysian glows full
on the eye,
Shall the cankering worm every sweet
be consuming,

And the florist, though skilful, no bal-
sam apply.

In a bower of delight, wove by cupids
and graces,
Shall the rankest of weeds with themy-
rtle entwine,
Shall the jessamine yield to the bram-
ble's embraces,
Or the poisonous Upas conmix with
the vine.

Our thoughts we should range under
rectitude's banner,
Nor plunge in the vortex where passions
rove wild,
Would beauty bloom fairest, let virtue's
breeze fan her,
And love breathe the innocent sweets
of a child.

Ah! ne'er tune the chords of thy magi-
cal lyre,
To carol the notes that make virtue
repine,
Nor borrow a spark of thy heavenly
fire,
To kindle the incense at turpitude's
shrine.

Say, wouldst thou pour out to the Gods
a libation,
Unworthy the meanest of mortals to
sip,
Where virtue denies her divine con-
secration,
Though sparkling and mantling it foams
to the lip.

No! perish the thought! to the daugh-
ters of Erin,
Draw the purest of drops from Casta-
lia's stream,
And heaven's fairest image portray more
endeating,
For rich is the prospect and hallowed
the theme.

And dwell with delight on each promis-
ing feature,
That poetry calls in philosophy's train,
For such is the weakness of poor hu-
man nature,
That even a Plato has reason'd in vain.

Remember, the lay that yields self ap-
probation,
Pointing youth to the bowers where age
may repose,
Yields more than the laurels bestow'd
by a nation,
To him who has conquer'd an host of its
foes,

Then new-string thy lyre—abandon such
writing,
And sentiments pure, with pure harmo-
ny blend;
For he that the crops of fair virtue is
blighting,
To woman, dear woman, can ne'er be a
friend.

A. L.

Northey's *Literary*. 2nd Dec. 1814.

ODE TO FASHION,

In imitation of Gray's Ode to Adversity.

O Fashion, all subduing pow'r,
Thou tyrant of the human shape,
Whose models, varying with the hour,
The great pursue, the vulgar ape;
Led captive in thy silken chain,
Statesmen of equipage grow vain,
And grave philosophers display
A dress unseen before, unknown to an-
cient day.

When folly to the earth that curse,
Conceit, her darling child, consign'd,
Thou she selected for the nurse,
And bade to form her infant mind;
Mild governess! thy pleasing lore
With ready complaisance she bore;
Self-confidence thou had'st her prize,
And, taught by thee, she learn'd all
others to despise.

Prompt at thy call transporting, rush
The molish self-deighting train,

The Drama.

DRAMATIC STRICTURES.

THE usual course of our drama-
tical observations has been inter-
rupted by an event as desirable,
yet as unexpected, as any of the
great events that have occurred
within the period of this eventful
year—the formal resignation of
Mr. Jones from the management of
the theatre. Our readers will, no
doubt, be desirous of knowing the
particulars of this extraordinary
revolution. We have endeavoured
to ascertain the truth from among
the various contending reports of

Through suffocating crowds to push,
And taste the roat's extatic pain:
Late they disperse, and with them go
The airy belle, the smirking beau,
These, in thy school of friendship bred,
Thus their dull visit pay, and thus are
visited.

Caprice, in garb fantastic clad,
Whom no stale rules of reason bound,
And affectation, whether sad
Or mirthful, yet nameless found,
Still on thy shifting steps attend,
Disimulation, seeming friend,
Detraction, whispering in the ear,
And envy, dealing out the cold unfeeling
sneer.

Oh! ne'er into thy suppliant's mind
The spirit, mighty goddess! pour
Too close to creep my skirt behind,
Or leave myself no waist before;
As some in Dame-street I have seen,
With hisping voice, and longing mein,
Who, with thy dictates to comply,
Brave laughter, and contempt, and direr
poverty.

To men, thy livery doom'd to wear,
Some better influence impart;
Dread Goddess! lead the affected fair
To study nature more than art;
Revive their obsolete good sense;
Teach them to hate impertinence;
Exact the flatterer's wiles to scan;
What cockcocks are to feel; and choose
the nobler man.

R.

the adverse parties; and shall pro-
ceed to lay before them a summa-
ry of the result.

On Friday the 15th, the musical
entertainment of *The Forest of
Bondy, or the Dog of Montargis*,
was announced for that evening,
and the Lord Lieutenant had inti-
mated his intention of being pre-
sent at the representation. The
house, as might be expected, was
crowded. When the play was
finished, and the curtain was raised
for the afterpiece, the audience

S N

saw with astonishment the scenery and dresses of the *Miller and his Men*. A loud uproar was the consequence, which Mr. Rock, the acting manager vainly attempted to calm by his presence. The audience insisted on receiving an explanation from Mr. Jones himself, who, it is well known, took a very active part in the management, and was then in the house. A riot ensued; the Lord Lieutenant and the Duchess of Dorset left the house, and their departure was the signal for a furious attack upon whatever parts of the furniture came within the reach of the people: lustres and lamps were destroyed, and even the benches broken. Some persons were taken into custody for the riot.

The cause of the change of play was as follows:—The owner of the dog, which performs the principal part in this play, applied for a perpetual house-ticket as a remuneration for its services; Mr. Jones conceived the demand exorbitant, and refused it, the parties separated in mutual irritation: the dog followed his master, and the play could not proceed. Although this took place in the course of the day, no means were taken by placards or otherwise to inform the public of the change. Handbills indeed were circulated through the house after the doors were opened, but this was far from satisfying those whose chief object in paying their money, was to see the dog perform his wonderful tricks. An apology or explanation from the stage might have prevented all bad consequences. The reason for not offering this was alleged by Mr. Jones or his friends to have been, that it was contrary to etiquette to make an apology when the Lord Lieutenant was present. This is absurd. The

Lord Lieutenant would undoubtedly have preferred a violation of a very silly formality, to being exposed to the unpleasant situation of being a spectator to a scene of tumult which even the respect due to his presence could not repress. Besides, the fact is not true; apologies have been made more than once in the presence of the Lord Lieutenant, on occasions of less importance.

On Saturday and Monday evenings, the spirit of discontent continued to exhibit itself in partial tumults, but Tuesday evening, it broke out with the greatest violence. It was hoped that by bringing forward the dog again, the discontent would be effaced. But it was not so. The subject of controversy was changed. The brute which was the ostensible object at first was forgotten, and the point at issue was a personal apology from Mr. Jones on the stage. This, the audience had a right to demand. He was not merely the patentee or proprietor, but avowedly the manager. By assuming the character he subjected himself to all the responsibility of the office, a part of which was the necessity of accounting personally to the public in extraordinary cases. As manager, he is in fact the servant of the public. Mr. Jones no doubt saw this in another light; he was ready to explain or apologize in any other manner, but the public would admit no other. The total destruction of the Theatre on the outside of the curtain was the consequence. In vain did the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs exert themselves. They indeed felt no hesitation in appearing on the stage for the purpose of averting a storm which the proprietor shrunk from, but their efforts were of no avail.

It is much to their credit that they steadily declined having recourse to military interference: it is also said, that the Lord Lieutenant's instructions were pointedly given to the same effect. This instance of moderation, hitherto but little known in Ireland, deserves the highest praise.

Such were the destructive effects of the ebullition of popular anger on Tuesday evening, that the theatre remained closed for a week, in order to go through the necessary repairs. And on the day in which its re-opening was announced, the public was informed that Mr. Jones had renounced all control or interference in the management. In short, like another great man, he has abdicated. The care of the property is vested in Trustees, whose respectability affords a well grounded assurance of better management.

We therefore prepare to commence this department of our labours for the ensuing year under favourable auspices. We trust we shall now have a duty of a more

pleasing nature to perform; but if not, should the warning already given be in vain, we shall then exert a severity of censure, adequate, if possible, to the increased violation of duty.

DRAMATIC REGISTER.

- Nov. 24 Siege of Belgrade: St. Patrick's Day.
 25 School for Scandal: Love Latria at Locksmiths.
 26 Devil's Bridge—Dead Alive,
 28 Macbeth—Miller and his Men,
 29 Haunted Tower—Piscouse,
 30 Macbeth—Rouina.
 Dec. 1 Cabinet—Miller and his Men,
 2 Foundling of the Forest—Chizen,
 3 Devil's Bridge—Mock Doctor,
 5 Richard III—Miller and his Men,
 6 Duenna—Farm House,
 7 Castle Spectre—Piscouse,
 8 Will—Forest of Bondy, or Dog f Montargis,
 9 She Stoops to Conquer—Forest of Bondy,
 10 Love in a Village—Forest of Bondy,
 12 Jane Shane—Forest of Bondy,
 13 Duenna—Miller and his Men,
 14 Town and Country—Forest of Bondy,
 15 Foundling of the Forest—Piscouse,
 16 Duenna—Forest of Bondy,
 17 Devil's Bridge—Patrick's Day,
 19 Richard III.—Raymond and Agnes,
 20 Cabinet—Forest of Bondy.

Monthly Register.

RETROSPECT OF THE AFFAIRS OF EUROPE.

Monthly Museum Office, 27th Dec. 1814.

The state of Europe exhibits so little change, as to afford but little subject to the historian. The proceedings of the Great Congress at Vienna are wrapt up in such an impenetrable veil of secrecy, as baffles all attempts at speculation. All that can be guessed at, is, that the pacific declarations extorted from the great Sovereigns of Europe, when kept in awe by Bonaparte, seem to be forgotten, and Russia exhibits strong symptoms of a wish to occupy the sovereignty of Europe, left vacant by the abdication of the French Emperor.

A reference to our previous numbers

will prove that this assumption of power by Alexander, was foreseen and predicted by us. However, we not only sincerely wish, but with equal confidence predict that the storm of war which is again gathering over the civilized world, will pass over harmlessly. We form this calculation not on the virtue but the weakness of the parties. The finances of every state in Europe are exhausted. Their physical strength is debilitated. The moral principle of the great mass of the people is adverse to them. Public opinion, which these Kings affected to respect and covet in the days of their weakness, must now be studied by them,

however ungrateful to the feelings and prejudices of royalty; but public opinion is also against them. The world is sick of war. We may therefore reasonably calculate on a permanent peace, and a return of its blessings.

The French King, or to speak in the courtly style, now in fashion there, the King of France, notwithstanding his wish to restore every thing to its former state, by depressing whatever bore a tinge of Revolution, has been compelled to bring into his councils some of the great men who were trained up in that school. He has appointed Soult, Duke of Dalmatia, to superintend the military affairs of the Kingdom. Some others, also, of the Marshals, have official situations. The restoration of the Emigrant property has excited much agitation. It is by no means settled, nor indeed likely so to be.

In Spain, Ferdinand is still proceeding in the same career of madness, banishing and proscribing all who made any attempts to better the condition of their Country. He has raised an army for the reduction of the Transatlantic possessions of Spain; but it lies inactive in the seaports of Spain, for want of money to render it effective.

With respect to America, we had but little of military operations to record. The American army, after blowing up Fort Erie, had retired to their own shores. This step was rendered necessary, in consequence of the English having obtained the command of the Lake, by means of a large vessel lately built there, and to whose strength the enemy had nothing equal to oppose. But all our hopes and fears as to the result of military operations are quelled by the joyful intelligence we have just received of peace with America. We are now at peace with the whole world. Long may we continue so!

We have not now time to give any of the details of this joyful event. Suffice it to say for the present, that it seems to rest on the surest basis, a basis of mutual concession.

In England, the recess of parliament leaves little scope for public intelligence.—The people have, however, already commenced their pacific operations against the property tax, a tax generally deemed the most odious and oppressive that ever the nation groaned under; and excusable only, if at all, from the critical situation of the country in its late contest with Bonaparte.

In Ireland, we find the Catholics again

busied in preparing their petition for emancipation. They have wisely and judiciously united among themselves, and therefore commence their proceedings with better prospects of success. We trust that they will now rest their claims on true constitutional principles, unmixed with any thing savouring of the party spirit either of politics or religion. It is truly a great constitutional question relative to civil rights, and as the rights of every Irishman are implicated in it, though their persons be not actually affected by it, we trust it will speedily obtain the success it merits.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

MR. PEEL'S PEACE PRESERVATION ACT.

Abstract of an Act to provide for the better execution of the laws in Ireland, by appointing superintending Magistrates and additional Constables in certain cases. Passed on the 25th July, 1814.

This is the act which is at present in operation in the barony of Middlethird, in the County of Tipperary.

Section 1. The Lord Lieutenant may, by the advice of the Privy Council, declare by proclamation, any county, barony, or half barony in Ireland to be in a state of disturbance, and to require an extraordinary establishment of police; and thereupon may appoint one chief magistrate for the proclaimed district, to be removable at pleasure.

2 Such chief magistrate shall have all the powers of a justice of the peace in the county in which the disturbed district is, and in such parts of every adjoining county as are within seven miles of the disturbed district.

3 He is to reside in the county, and not depart from it without the special permission of the Lord Lieutenant.

4 He is to have a salary of £700 per annum, with a suitable house, furniture, and out-offices, in a suitable part of the county, to be approved of by the Lord Lieutenant.

5 Every justice of the peace in the county shall aid this chief magistrate, and deliver up to him every examination, or intelligence, of crimes committed, or intended to be committed therein.

6 The Lord Lieutenant may appoint a clerk, chief constable, and any number of sub-constables, not exceeding fifty, to act under the chief magistrate, and may order proper arms, accoutrements, horses, saddles, &c. as he shall deem necessary.

7 The clerk and chief constable are to

have salaries, not exceeding £150 per annum, and every petty constable a salary, not exceeding £50 per annum, and shall have suitable lodgings provided for them.

8 The chief magistrate is to make a weekly return to the Lord Lieutenant of the state of the country.

9 The Lord Lieutenant may declare by proclamation that any county, barony, or half barony, is restored to peace and good order, from whenceforth the offices of chief magistrate, clerk, chief constable, and sub-constable, shall cease; but if any part still continue disturbed, they are to continue to act for the disturbed parts until otherwise ordered by the Lord Lieutenant, who may also at any time diminish the number of constables.

10 When any disturbed district is restored to peace in less than a year, the chief magistrate, &c. are to be paid a proportionate part of their salaries.

11 All the expences incurred by the additional police establishment, are to be paid by the disturbed district, whether it be the county, or a barony, or half barony.

13 The judge of assize is not to sit any presentment, until these shall have been granted by the grand jury.

14 When any county, &c. is declared to be restored to peace, the horses, arms, and accoutrements shall be delivered up to persons appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, and the horses, saddles, and bridles, sold for the benefit of the county.

MONTHLY OCCURRENCES.

LEINSTER.

A dreadful storm arose on Friday the 6th, about 3 o'clock in the morning, and continued without intermission till nearly 10. Among the damages occasioned by it, the following are the most remarkable:

The coping of Mr. Hancock's house, in Jervis-street, fell in about nine o'clock, and carried the roof completely into the bed-chamber, where Mr. Hancock was in bed; providentially he escaped unhurt, although an immense quantity of slates, bricks, and two large stone flags fell from the parapet into his bed.

The parapet of Mr. Gabagan's house in North Cumberland-street, was blown into the street, and the roof much injured. A house in Townsend-street, has also been unroofed; an immense number of trees in the Phoenix Park were torn up by the roots.

Saturday morning an inquest was held by Alderman Jenkin, upon the bodies of three female servants, who were killed by the fall of the chimnies at Mr. Campbell's house, in York-street, on Friday morning. It appeared that these unfortunate women were at breakfast in the kitchen, at nine o'clock, when the accident occurred which buried them in the ruins. It occupied several hours labour to discover their bodies, which were found entirely lifeless—Verdict, Accidents, at death.

Our accounts from Howth are truly distressing. A brig (name unknown) run aground of the Pier-head, on Friday morning, and was dashed to pieces; no

lives saved. A wherry also struck against the Diving Bell, and was lost. A large vessel appeared off Sutton in great distress, about three o'clock Friday morning; no assistance could be afforded from the shore, and Saturday morning she was not to be seen.

At Limerick, the river Shannon swelled to an unprecedented height, with a surf which caused it to overflow the country to an extent never before witnessed; there was no trace of the highest banks upon the river; and they are broken and prostrate every where we have as yet heard of.—At the quays in this harbour the several vessels drove from their moorings, and a large Norway ship, the Pax; a brig, the Caroline; and a sloop, the Elizabeth, were forced beyond Carragour-Mills, near Thomond-bridge, and with much exertion were saved from injury by Messrs Mullock and Graham, Ship Brokers, with their men; the Mersey, of Liverpool, at O'Neill's quay, laden with rock salt, is thrown on her beam ends. The falling of chimnies has caused several houses to be unroofed; Mr. Rodkin's family in Bridge-street were providentially preserved, as the next chimney fell on the roof, which was blown in; destroyed the adjacent rooms, and though a child slept in the attic story, and went through the two under floors, it was unhurt. A new house in Glentworth-street, was completely levelled with the ground. Thomond-bridge miraculously withstood the flood, the whole bridge was covered at one time, the parapet presented the appearance of a wall built across the

river; this building, erected nearly six centuries ago, has thus given a proof of the superior excellence of ancient architecture.

At Ennis, a father, mother, and six children, the inhabitants of a house which was levelled to the earth, escaped without injury; and seven horses, confined in a stable which shared a similar fate, were taken from the ruins unhurt.

So terrific was the morning, that after taking up the mails from the post-office, the horses resisted the exertion, and baffled the skill of the coachman, and made back for their stables, by which the pole was broken; the guard proceeded with the mail on horseback, and in about an hour the coach was enabled to pursue its journey with the passengers.

Many disastrous accounts have already reached us, and we shudder for the recital of that which may be expected to follow. The Shannon and Fergus were forced from their beds; the adjoining districts deluged, and flocks of sheep and herds of cattle have fallen victims to the irresistible force of the overwhelming element.

At Cork several persons had very narrow escapes with their lives. A lady at the north side of the town had scarcely left her bed when a large stack of chimneys fell in, and completely buried the apartment she had just quitted. The roof of one of the military infirmaries was blown in, and some of its inmates, the number is differently stated, severely hurt. In the river considerable damage was done—there are some vessels stranded at Cove, and a lighter with salt, has been sunk, and there can be no doubt but we shall hear of numerous other casualties.

At Kilkenny, the Castle, the seat of the Right Hon. the Earl of Ormonde and Ossory, from its elevated situation, suffered material injury. Several trees were blown on the gravel walk S. E. of the Castle, and many on the beautiful promenade, known by the name of the Canal, N. E. of the Castle, were also torn up by the roots. Part of the roof of St. Mary's Church was stripped, and the large vane, cardinal point marks, rod, &c. were broken off. In the church yard one tree was torn up by the roots, and one was broken in two. The Palace of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Ossory, we understand, sustained some injury. Part of the Cathedral and of the Library of St. Canice, were unroofed. The cupola of the Tholsel was supposed, at one time, to be an emi-

nent banger, but it fortunately stood the storm, although the lead about its base was rolled up like paper. The lead on the roof of the County Prison, and other buildings, was rolled up in the same way, and the former also sustained other trifling injuries. One wing of the work-house was likewise materially injured. Of the many trees blown down, the most remarkable was a very fine pear tree, producing that delicious fruit known by the name of *Bon Christes*, in the garden of Edward Denroche, esq. John-street. This tree measured three yards four inches in circumference at the part where it was broken off. It was planted by the Monks of the Abbey of St. John, and was supposed to be the last surviving monument of their horticultural labours.

The wreck.—A most disgraceful and barbarous robbery has taken place in the vicinity of Dublin, which reflects indelible disgrace on the ruffians who perpetrated it. The ship *Jubilee*, Captain Lyon, commander, laden with coals and tress, suffered shipwreck near the light-house, at the extremity of the south wall. No sooner did the vessel strike on the bank, than a host of piratical miscreants issued from the adjacent coast for the purposes of plunder. The consequence is, that Captain Lyon has lost by the wreck and consequent plunder of his vessel 1400, and is left without a shilling for his support.

Law Hoax.—In the list of causes to be tried in the court of King's Bench, on Monday last, was *Alicia Glennan, Plaintiff, Lt. Col. Daniel Toler Osborne, Defendant.*

When listed amongst the other records, Mr. Delany, the Attorney for the Plaintiff, affixed the term *Seduction*, which had the happy effect of crowding the court to an enormous degree with the curious. On opening the case, the disappointment was very severely felt, as expressed in every countenance, at finding it was merely an action for £84, the amount of an account of tress sold by a nursery woman of Ballyfin, in the Queen's County, to the defendant, Lieutenant Colonel Daniel Toler Osborne.

Dillon v. Vandeleur. This was an action brought for breach of promise of marriage. The damages were laid at £5000. Upon the opening of the pleadings an offer was made by the defendant's counsel, consenting to a verdict for £3500, which proposal was acceded to by the Plaintiff's Attorney. This adjustment was a great disappointment to a crowded Court, who attended for the purpose of hearing this very

interesting trial.

Counsel for the Plaintiff, Messrs. Johnson, Mac Nally and Ball: Agent, Patrick Delany, Esq.

Counsel for the Defendant, Messrs. Joy, Walker, and O'Berne, Esq.

An occurrence of a very tragical description took place in this City yesterday, in the suicide of Lord French, who terminated his existence at his son's chambers in Trinity College, by a pistol the muzzle of which he put into his mouth, in order that his purpose should be effectually perpetrated. He was unfortunately too successful in his desperate design, his death almost immediately followed the discharge of the pistol. His Lordship was to have been examined yesterday, at the Royal Exchange, respecting the Banking Establishment, with which he had been connected; and which had, as the public knows, stopped payment, and it was whilst he was expected to attend for this purpose, that he committed the dreadful act of his own destruction. The event created a very great sensation in the town.

Singular Accident. About three o'clock yesterday evening, as a carman was conveying a large vessel of rum, the property of Messrs. Isaac Stuart and Co. it burst through some accident, on the Quay opposite Lower Liffey-street. Immediately a prod of men, women and children surrounded the vessel; jugs, tin cans, hand basins, every thing that could hold liquid was put into requisition. It was a curious, though rather a mortifying and disgusting spectacle to behold the struggle for the precious liquor; but one man actually formed a diem with the dung and other dirt, and out of this reservoir began to fill his vessel, observing very coolly, that it would be as good as ever, when it settled. An old man, an old brute rather, was seen to lie flat on his belly to drink it up, and in the swinish action he was followed by several depraved little wretches, male and female, of the age of seven or eight, and so on. Just and public applause is due to Mr. John Clarke, Grocer, corner of Moore-street, for his exertions in saving a considerable portion of the rum, by rolling, with his own hands, an empty hoghead from some neighbouring stores, and pouring into it what remained unsplashed of the rum in the vessel that burst. This Gentleman used some energy in clearing away the plunderers, who were very little gratified at being deprived of their prey.

Late Storm. In the dreadful storm of

Friday, a vessel called the *Conception*, bound from Dublin to Wexford, was driven ashore, and wrecked at Ballymestear, near Wexford harbour. The crew took to their boat, and with the exception of one man drowned, reached the shore; but they left behind them, fastened in the weather shrouds, a mother and her daughter, over whom the sea beat furiously, and every moment threatened to tear them from this, their last refuge. A poor fisherman, named Wm. Hanrahan, saw from the shore their dreadful situation; he collected some of the boldest of his fellows, who, with infinite difficulty, rowed him towards the wreck, now lying on her side, and consequently the mast along the surface of the sea. On the utmost point of the mast he fastened himself (for his boat dare not approach the hull of the wreck,) and from thence clambered to the body of the vessel. Here a new difficulty arose: the contest between the mother and daughter, which should, by the offered aid, first attempt the shore; nor was it ended till their gallant deliverer assured them that he would return for her who should remain. He first brought to the shore the mother; and, secretly waiting to take breath, through the tremendous surge, landed both in safety.

Deaths. In Grafton-street, Mrs. James Mahan, of a son.

The Lady of the Rev. Henry Moore, of a Daughter.

In Hatch-street, Leeson-street, Mrs. John Taylor, of a daughter.

At his Lordship's house in Lower Mount-street, the Lady of the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Avonmore of a son and heir.

At Harcourt Lodge, near Trim, the lady of Joseph Lightburns, esq. of a son.

In Kildare-street, the lady of Francis Young, esq. of a son.

In Fitzwilliam-street, on the 4th instant, the lady of Robert Day, esq. barrister at law, of a daughter.

At Unasagar, in the County Wexford, the Lady of Ralph Elayey, Esq. of a daughter.

MARRIAGES. By the Hon. and Rev. J. Pomeroy, by Special Licence, on Tuesday morning, John Prendergast Vreker, Representative in Parliament for the City of Limerick, to Maria O'Grady, eldest daughter of the Lord Chief Baron.

At St. Peter's Church, Sir Charles Henry Coste, Bart. of Ballyfin, in the Queen's County, to Caroline Elizabeth Whaley, Daughter of John Whaley of St. Stephen's-green,

DEATHS. John Verner, esq, in the 34th year of his age, fourth son of Jas. Verner, of Church Hill, in the County of Armagh, esq.

At Caroline-row, in the prime of life, after an illness of a few days, D. B. Hemsworth, esq, for many years Captain and Paymaster of the Kilkenny militia.

At his house in Blackhall-street, in the sixty-first year of his age, Henry Lynch, esq, who in point of moral and civil virtues, was one of the most upright of men.

Mr. Thomas Price, of South King-street, in Fitzwilliam's square, after a short but painful illness, which he sustained with true Christian fortitude and resignation, Thomas Tydd, esq, aged 61.

Richard Heyland, esq, youngest son of Richard Heyland, late of Castlereagh, in the County of Londonderry, esq.

In Leeson-street, after a tedious illness, Mrs. Cornwall, relict of Robert Cornwall, of Moyshall Lodge, in the County of Carlow, esq.

ULSTER.

We have great pleasure in mentioning, that the Countess of Antrim, shortly after her Ladyship's arrival in Ireland, gave orders that a considerable reduction of rent (one third, at least, and in some instances more,) should take place in the lands lately let in her Ladyship's estate. This benevolent and praiseworthy act was the spontaneous wish of her Ladyship, in consequence of the fall in value of the produce of land.

Friday morning, John Dugan, a fine boy between seven and eight years of age, the son of Mr. George Dugan, Printer, was run over, on his way to the Belfast Academy, in Donegal-street, and instantly killed by one of the Mail-coaches, on its way to the Post Office. The body was afterwards removed to the house of the afflicted parents, where an inquest was held.

Two of the boys from the Academy were examined.—One of them, James Hyndman, gave a very clear description of this unfortunate event. He and the other boy had been playing with the deceased at the end of the Academy-Row, the coaches were coming down Donegal street leisurely, or as he described it, at a dodging pace, and John Dugan was running backwards into the street.—Witness called to him to take care of the coaches, but Dugan being somewhat deaf, supposed he did not hear witness, when, almost at the same instant, one of the leading horses of the Derry coach

knocked him down, and he was trampled on by one of the wheel horses; the fore wheel missed him, but the second wheel went over his head. The coach at the same time was making a sweep to turn round into Church-street.

The proprietors of the Derry coach attended, and gave the Driver an excellent character, for sobriety and correct behaviour.

The Jury almost immediately returned their verdict, that the deceased met his death by the Derry Mail Coach having accidentally run over him; and that no blame whatever could be attached to any particular person, on account of this melancholy occurrence.

We trust that this awful warning will occasion some regulation to prevent the children collecting about the academy before the time of opening the gate, from playing through the street, a practice annoying to the passengers and neighbouring residents, prejudicial to the morals of the children, and, as in the present instance, the occasion of deplorable calamities.

We have been repeatedly surprised at the dexterity of the spinners of Linnen Yarn in the North of Ireland, but the following fact exceeds, as far as we know, all former instances:—A hank of twelve cuts has been spun by a girl of 13 years old, named Catherine Woods, daughter of Hugh Woods, of Dunmurry, in the county Down, so very fine, that it would take two hundred and forty of them to make a pound, or fifteen to an ounce. It is the more remarkable, as the girl has not been spinning more than two years.

Population of the city and county of Londonderry, taken pursuant to an act of parliament passed in the 52d year of his present Majesty's reign, entitled, "an act for taking an account of the population of Ireland."

City and liberties of Londonderry	24,056
Half-barony of Tirkeeran,	22,573
Barony of Kennasht	29,970
Barony of Loughishollen	69,874
Half-barony of Coleraine,	22,882
Town and Liberties of Coleraine	2,817

Total 186,181

The proportion of the city and suburbs of Londonderry is 9,361.

MARRIAGE.—On Monday, the 28th of November, at Loughaghery, by the Rev. Francis Edward Lascelles, William Adams, aged 78, to Margaret Spencer, aged 59. On the morning appointed for the annu-

riage, a large cart was splendidly decorated for the occasion, as a triumphal car; oak chairs, venerable for their antiquity, were fastened on the chariot, and graced by the driver and the happy pair. A large concourse of people, of both sexes, of young and old, were assembled. Horns, shells, and kettle-drums were collected from all parts of the neighbourhood; while cymbals, and wind instruments of various descriptions, caused the hills and vallies to echo with their melody. In this manner they proceeded amidst the acclamations of more than a thousand spectators, to the place destined for the celebration of the matrimonial solemnity, when the venerable pair were united in the nuptial tie. The multitude favoured the new married couple with a cheer, while the band "struck up a life so gaily," and the bridegroom and his wife were placed on the chariot, and conducted to a neighbouring public-house, where the bridal party regaled themselves; after this they were placed on their chairs of state, and the music accompanied the car on its return to the habitation of the bridegroom, till he gave the word of command for starting a number of horses to run for what is called in the country, "the broth and bride's cake." The successful competitor for the cake and broth soon returned back to the crowd, and the cake was broken with solemnity over the head of the bride. After this they were borne on the hands and shoulders of the multitude, to their place of residence, and the throwing the stocking, and a variety of sports, concluded the pleasures of the evening.

MARRIAGE At Muff church, by the Rev. H. P. Elrington, the Rev. Charles Richard Elrington, F. T. C. D. to Letitia, second daughter of D. Babinpton, esq.

DEATHS. At Ballymackney, county of Monaghan, sincerely and deservedly lamented, Mrs. Joyce.

At Tandragee, Catherine Letitia Foster, widow of the late Lord Bishop of Clogher.

MUNSTER.

On Thursday last, a large sail boat, the property of K. Kurrongh, esq. was upset in a heavy gale of wind, off Tarbert, in the river Shannon. The crew consisted of four men, two of whom, we regret to hear, unfortunately perished—the others were saved by turf boats.

On Sunday, an inquest was held, by Francis Reynolds, esq. Coroner, on the body of Philip Healy, who died at Newbridge on the preceding day. It ap-

peared, that the deceased, a respectable farmer, being in a public house with some friends, challenged one of them to drink with him, on the condition that he who fell first should pay for the liquor. They both drank to insensibility. Healy died, and his competitor was recovered with difficulty. The Jury brought in a verdict—"Died by excessive drinking."

A very melancholy accident happened near Old Leighlin, which ought to be publicly known, as a caution against sleeping in close apartments in which a fire is kept. Two young gentlemen, sons of Mr. P. of that place, retired to rest at their usual hour. The door, &c. of the chamber were so accurately fitted as completely to exclude the external air, and the evening being damp and cold, they had ordered a pan with turf embers to be placed on the hearth stone. In the course of the night, the family were alarmed by heavy groans issuing from this apartment, in consequence of which, several ineffectual attempts were made to force the door. This roused one of the young gentlemen, who succeeded in unbolting it, and immediately fell senseless on the floor. The other who was in the prime of life and bloom of health but a few short hours before, was a lifeless corpse! His more fortunate brother is still poorly, though out in any danger.

On Friday, the 25th ult. as Maurice Lynch, contractor for supplying the millinery at Listowel, in the co. Cork, was returning home from Newtown Sandon, he was attacked by two armed men, whose faces were blackened, and so cruelly beaten and wounded on the head, that he was carried home nearly lifeless, and languishes with very little hopes of recovery.

Extract of a Letter from Youghal, dated November 30, 1814.

"The following violent outrage and robbery were committed at the house of Gabriel Fisher, esq. Cherrymonnt, county of Waterford, and within miles of Youghal.—On the evening of Thursday the 29th instant, about six o'clock, as Mr. Denis Fisher, son of the above mentioned gentleman, was running to his father's house by the back-door, from his own house, (which is situated to the rear of his father's,) he was seized by three men, each armed with two pistols, a long sword, and a short gun—they, with two more armed in like manner, who now joined the former men, immediately wrested a gun from Mr. Fish-

er, which he was taking into his father's house, and into which they forced themselves with him; when in the kitchen they asked where was his father? He replied, he was in the parlour with his family, on which they rushed into the parlour, where Mr. and Mrs. Fisher, with two young ladies their daughters, and two of their grandchildren, were waiting tea for young Mr. Fisher. These miscreants on entering the parlour, asked the elder Mr. Fisher for his arms, he replied he had none; one of the villains then advanced and presented a cocked pistol to the head of this aged and most venerable gentleman, and in the presence of his wife, daughters, and grand-children, desired him to kneel down—this Mr. Fisher resolutely refused, adding, in a determined tone, "If you mean to shoot me, I shall receive it standing;" the villain then turned the pistol from the direction in which Mr. Fisher stood, and discharged it against the wall—finding that they could not get either money or arms, and after having drank a few cups of tea, they departed, wishing the family a good night.

It appears they then went to the house of Mr. Power, a neighbouring gentleman, which they plundered of arms, and set the house on fire, but by the prompt activity of one of the family, the fire was happily extinguished; Mr. Power and family were compelled to take shelter at Mr. Fisher's for the night. It is unnecessary for us to comment on this cold blooded outrage, nor recommend what a spirited magistracy, and loyal neighbourhood should do.

About five o'clock, on the morning of Saturday the 4th, a fire accidentally took place in the paper-mill of Francis Phair, esq. at Phelan's-bridge, in the County of Waterford, by the flame of a candle, held in the hand of a young lad, coming in contact with some paper drying on the lines. The building and stock sustained considerable damage, but the property was insured. This Mill was employed in the manufacture of brown paper. Mr. Phair's Mill for the manufacture of white paper, an establishment on a much more extensive and important scale, is situated at Fair-brook, his own residence, at the distance of a mile from Phelan's-bridge.

BURNS. In Limerick, the lady of Captain Butler, of the Limerick City Militia, of a daughter.

At Kilgroggy, county Tipperary, the lady of Thomas Clutterbuck, esq. of a daughter.

MARRIAGES. At Youghal, Lieutenant O'Hehir, of the 5th battalion 60th regiment, to Miss O'Moore, only daughter of Colonel Garrett O'Moore, of Cloghyn castle, in the King's county.

At St. Paul's church, Cork, Mr. Wm. Atkins, of that city, to Anne, youngest daughter of the late Harman Bond, of Ballinhalisk, esq.

Henry Duggan, esq. of the city of Cor 2, to Jane, daughter of the late Bryan Shetty, esq. of Corbally, of that county.

DEATHS. John Bowles Reeves, esq. of the city of Limerick, Attorney at Law.

In Mallow-lane, Cork, James Barry, esq. one of the high constables of that city.

In Cork, William Worth Newenham, esq. It has seldom fallen to our lot to record an event which has excited more general feelings of regret, than the death of this truly respectable gentleman; in all the duties of social life, his conduct took a high scale of respectability; a most affectionate parent, a sincere friend, and a kind and indulgent landlord.

Mr. Newenham lived at Coolmore, within seven miles of Cork.

(Omitted in its proper place.)

A meeting of the magistrates of the county of Armagh. Earl of Gosford in the chair, was held this month at the sessions-house in Ballybot, for the purpose of taking into consideration the late disturbances in the parishes of Killybeg and Newtown-Hamilton, when the following resolutions were unanimously agreed upon:

1st, That we have to lament that any occurrences have taken place within this county, to occasion a special session of the peace being appointed.

2d, That the disturbances which have lately taken place in the parishes of Killybeg and Newtown-Hamilton, in this county, and the disposition manifested in the people, are a disgrace to those parishes in which they have been committed, and call for the co-operation of all good men, to discover and bring to punishment the persons who have been guilty of the said outrages; and under that impression, we call upon the well-disposed loyal inhabitants to stand forward and aid the magistracy, by a vigilant attention in their respective neighbourhoods, to discover the perpetrators of outrage, and the disturbers of the peace.

At the said special sessions, several licenses were withdrawn from country publicans.

We do hereby withdraw the licenses heretofore granted to sell spirituous liquors by retail, to the following persons—Terence M'Alery, of Drummatee; Abel Magee, of Cloghoge; Thomas Carr, and Cornick Hughes, of Tullyvallen; James

McGrath, of Tullyhappies; and we desire the clerk of the peace to give notice accordingly.

DEATH. At Blandford, in Dorsetshire, on the 11th of November, in her 87th year, Mrs. Savage, relict of the late Francis Savage, Esq. of the county of Sligo, and daughter of the late Admiral Pocklington.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE gentlemen and freeholders of the county of Galway have held a meeting on the subject of the corn laws, and have adopted resolutions to petition both houses of parliament to amend them. They highly approve of the measure proposed in the last session, as conducive to the interest of the empire, and state a sound political axiom—"In proportion," they say, "as the circulation of money is diminished, its value will rise—the price of mechanical labour must be reduced, and the artisan will then find how blind he has been to his own interest, in the misdirected opposition he has given to an arrangement, which necessity called for, and necessity required."

There can be nothing more true than this position, and by the great and sudden depreciation of money, occasioned by the deficiency of the demand for agricultural produce in Ireland, the country has been brought into a state of unparalleled distress. We trust, that the conduct of the gentlemen and freeholders of Galway, will be imitated by every city, town, and corporation in Ireland, for the embarrassed state of agriculture, is not a question between one class of the people and another, but a circumstance that involves the interest of the whole society—of the empire at large; and without a remedy be provided, the consequences must be dreadful.

The country already experiences the truth of these assertions. Every article of agricultural produce is on the decline. Some landlords have, in consequence, made a reduction of their rents, thus anticipating, what they must soon be compelled to by necessity. On this occasion we must particularly notice the example set by the Countess of Antrim, who has reduced the rent of lands lately set, by one-third.

PRICE OF GRAIN, &c.

	Dublin.	Waterford.	Belfast.	Athlone.	Cork.	Galway.
	bar.	bar.	cwt.	bar.	20 st.	cwt.
Wheat	31s. 11d.	30s. 0d.	12s. 6d.	27s. 6d.	27s. 6d.	11s.
Barley	15s. 6d.	11s. 0d.	8s. 0d.	9s. 6d.	36 st. 30s. 0d.	7s. 6d.
Oats	12s. 4d.	11s. 9d.	9s. 0d.	9s. 0d.	33 st. 29s. 6d.	5s. 8d.
	cwt.			Stone.		
Oatmeal	12s. 7d.	14s. 6d.	14s. 6d.	1s. 7d.	0s. 0d.	0s. 0d.
	cwt.	st.	st.	stone.	21lb.	
Potatoes	3s. 4d.	4d. to 6d.	3d. 3d.	2d. to 3d.	6d. 7d.	0s. 0d.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE changes that must result from the peace with America, preclude the possibility of deducing any practical conclusions from the commercial events of the month. We shall therefore, decline obtruding any remarks, which must be superfluous.

GENERAL REPORT ON
FLAXSEED,
FOR THE YEAR 1814.

SOUND AND FIT FOR SOWING.

PORTS.	Gross Import from the 5th July, 1813, to 5th July, 1814.	Portion of the 33,674 bagsheads imported between the 5th July, 1813, and 5th July, 1814, branded by the proper Officers as sound.				Seed brand- ed sound on hand 5th Jan. 1814, and afterwards re-estimated sound.	Gross Total of sound seed for sowing in the year 1814.	Sound Seed on hand the 5th of July, 1814.				
		American	Russian	Dutch	British	Total		American	Russian	Dutch	British	Total
	HDS.	HDS.	HDS.	HDS.	HDS.	HDS.	HDS.	HDS.	HDS.	HDS.	HDS.	HDS.
Belfast	10,600	2,493h	3,192	3,272	1,607	10,561h	1318h	919	1060	68	1	2048
Cork	4,283	4,137	70h	—	30	4,237h	276	276	—	—	—	276
Coleraine	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—
Dublin	3,970	2,097	489h	397	348	3,370h	1917h	265h	99h	96	—	653
Drogheda	50	—	50	—	—	50	29	—	—	22	—	22
Galway	—	—	—	—	—	—	320	670	—	—	—	670
Killalla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	3	—	12
Limerick	210	11	—	—	199	210	154	69	—	—	15	84
Londonderry	11,237	87	8,632h	639	1,383	10,931h	4841	87h	2643	168	461h	3363
Newry	3,283	382h	1,161	788	934	3,265h	1831	—	100h	—	48	108h
Sligo	—	—	—	—	—	—	116h	37	—	—	33h	70h
Westport	—	—	—	—	—	—	175	—	—	—	—	—
Waterford	334	—	33h	—	—	33h	10	—	33h	—	—	33h
	53,674	9,006	13,643	5,060	4,761	32,283	11,076h	2,253	3,060h	357	560	9,513h

UNFIT FOR SOWING.

The gross quantity of Flaxseed imported between the 5th July 1813, and 5th of July, 1814, is reported to have been
Of which there has been branded sound

33,674
32,683

Leaving a residue of unsound seed (which always remains under seizure until bond be passed for its being crushed into oil, or re-exported)

991

QUANTITY SOWN.

The quantity of Flaxseed branded Sound, which remained on hand after the sowing season of 1813, and was re-branded Sound, at the commencement of the sowing season in 1814, appears by the above table to have been

11,006h

To which adding the quantity of seed imported in 1814, and branded Sound

32,683

The gross quantity of Sound Seed in the Kingdom, during the sowing season in 1814, appears to have been,

43,689h

From which deduct the residue of sound Seed which remained after the sowing Season of 1814,

32,683

And it will thereby appear, that the number of Hogsheads sown in Ireland, in 1814, was,

35,373

Supposing every hoghead to sow one acre and three roods, (which is an allowance of a bushel to a rood,) then 35,373 hogheads must have sown 61,902 3/4th acres, and this quantity is exclusive of the land sown with home-saved seed, which, not being subject to the inspection and brand of the flaxseed-inspectors, cannot be strictly ascertained; but a reasonable conjecture of the quantity of home-saved seed, sown in this year, may be collected from the observations made thereon by the County-Inspectors in their annual reports, extracts from which are annexed hereto.

An account of the quantity of Flaxseed sown in the three preceding years, collected from the same sources as those from which this table is made, is here subjoined, for the purpose of exhibiting the quantity sown in 1814, compared with former years:

Years.	Hogsheads sown.	Acres sown.
1811	52,780	94,365
1812	41,765	73,068
1813	29,915h	52,404h
1814	35,373	61,902h

To the Trustees of the Linen and Hempen Manufactures in Ireland.

A Brief Extract from the Reports of the County Inspectors,
UPON THE FLAX CROPS OF 1814.

ULSTER.

Antrim (North).—The quantity of Flaxseed sown in this district is estimated at 1800 hogheads, 300 of which were Riga, 100 home-saved, and 480 English and

Dutch; which seed is supposed occupied 2273 acres. These quantities are more than those of the preceding year. The quantity saved is about 100 hogsheds. The appearance of the crops in general good this year."

Antrim (South). "The quantity of Flaxseed sown in this district is estimated at 2230 hogsheds, 1000 of which were Dutch, 403 Riga, 300 English, 300 American, and 230 home-saved; which seed is supposed to have occupied 5575 acres. These quantities are more than double those of the preceding year. The quantity saved 2100 hogsheds. The crops in general good this year.

Armagh. "The quantity of Flaxseed sown in this county is estimated at 7000 hogsheds, 4840 of which were American, 160 Riga, 400 Dutch, 1440 home-saved, and 160 British; which seed is supposed to have occupied about 15,000 acres. These quantities more than those of the preceding year. The quantity saved 2100 hogsheds. The crops in general good this year."

Londonderry. "The quantity of Flaxseed sown in this county is estimated at 6500 hogsheds, 1800 of which were American, 4000 Riga, 300 Dutch, 300 English, and 100 home-saved. This seed is supposed to have occupied 15,166 acres. These quantities more than those of the preceding year. The Flax crops in general good, and about 100 hogsheds saved."

Tyrone (East). "The quantity of Flaxseed sown in this district is estimated at 1600 hogsheds (being nearly double the quantity sown last year), 400 of which were American, 300 British, 450 Dutch, 200 Riga, and 250 home-saved; which seed is supposed to have occupied 2500 acres. About 200 hogsheds of seed saved. The crops in general good this season."

Tyrone (West). "The quantity of Flaxseed sown in this district is estimated at 4200 hogsheds, 1200 of which were American, 1100 Dutch, 600 Riga, 300 English, and 1000 home-saved; which seed is supposed to have occupied 9755 acres. The quantity of seed saved 1110 hogsheds. The quality of the crops but middling."

Donegal. "The quantity of Flaxseed sown in this county is estimated at 2450 hogsheds, 400 of which were American, 600 Riga, 600 Dutch, 250 British, and 600 home-saved; which seed is supposed to have occupied 5400 acres, which is about 300 acres more than last year. The quantity of seed saved 850 hogsheds, of which 550 were from foreign seed, 100 from British, and 200 from home-saved. The Flax crops in general turned out much better than was apprehended at the beginning of the season."

Down (East). "The quantity of Flaxseed sown in this district is estimated at 2171 hogsheds; 640 of which were American, 640 British, 270 Riga, 262 Dutch, and 359 home-saved; which seed is supposed to have occupied 3760 acres. These quantities one-fourth greater than those of the preceding year. The appearance of the crops remarkably good, and 100 hogsheds of seed are supposed to have been saved."

Down (West). "The quantity of Flaxseed sown this year is estimated at 1490 hogsheds, 1550 of which were American, 40 Riga, 80 British, and 20 Irish; which seed is supposed to have occupied 2607h acres. The crops have turned out very productive, but, from the dampness of the season, little seed has been saved. The quantity sown less than that of last year."

Fermanagh. "The quantity of Flaxseed sown in this county is estimated at 1050 hogsheds, 850 of which were American and Riga, 130 British, and 50 home-saved; which seed is supposed to have occupied 1800 acres. These quantities are more than the preceding year. The crops in general looked very well."

Cavan. "The quantity of Flaxseed sown in this county is estimated at 1600 hogsheds, 800 of which were American, 400 Dutch, and 400 English and home-saved; which seed is supposed to have occupied 3000 acres. These quantities are less than those of the preceding year. The quantity of seed saved about 25 hogsheds. The crops in general turned out better than was expected, and it is thought there will be an abundant supply. No Riga seed reached this county this year."

Monaghan. "The quantity of Flaxseed sown in this county is estimated at 2650 hogsheds, 1550 of which were American, 700 Riga, 200 British, and 200 home-saved; which seed is supposed to have occupied 5425 acres. The crops in general good; but owing to the wetness of the season, not much seed will be saved."

LEINSTER.

Wick. "The quantity of Flaxseed sown in this county has not been estimated; but

the crops have been better, and the quantity of seed likely to be saved much greater than in the preceding year."

Louth. "The quantity of Flaxseed sown in this county is estimated at 571 hogheads, 30 of which were American, 40 Dutch, 30 British, and 421 home-saved; which seed is supposed to have occupied 1000 acres, being 100 acres more than was sown last year; the quantity of seed saved 530 hogheads; the flax crops in general this year were far superior to those of last year."

King's County. "The quantity of seed sown in this county is estimated at 360 hogheads, 220 of which were American, and 140 home-saved; this seed is supposed to have occupied 460 acres; the quantity of seed saved 120 hogheads; the crops were in general good and well saved."

Longford. "The quantity of seed sown in this county is estimated at 210 hogheads, 120 of which were American, 80 British, and 10 home-saved; which seed is supposed to have occupied 420 acres; not more than 5 hogheads of seed saved, owing to the wetness of the season; the crops were remarkably good."

Kildare and Wicklow. "The quantity of seed sown in these counties is estimated at 11 hogheads, 10 of which were American, and 1 home-saved; the crops in general good, but little seed has been saved."

Carlow. "About six hogheads of Flaxseed were sown in this county, 5 of which were American, and 3 home-saved; which seed is supposed to have occupied 10 acres, being about five acres less than was sown last year; there has been much seed saved from the present crops, which were remarkably fine."

Wexford. "About 11 hogheads of Flaxseed were sown in this county, 9 of which were home-saved, and 2 American; which seed is supposed to have occupied 20 acres; the crops in general good, and much seed is expected to be saved."

Queen's County. "The quantity of seed sown in this county is estimated at 21 hogheads, 13 of which were home-saved, 1 Riga, and 7 British; about 17 or 18 hogheads of seed it is supposed will be saved, and the crops in general good."

Kilkenny. "The quantity of seed sown in this county is estimated at 120 hogheads, 23 of which were American, 16 Riga, and 80 home-saved; which seed is supposed to have occupied 300 acres, being one-third more than the preceding year; the crops, both from the home-saved and foreign seed, remarkably good; the growers in general have saved a portion of the seed."

Westmeath. "The quantity of Flaxseed sown in this county is estimated at 350 hogheads, 230 of which were American, and 60 home-saved; this seed is supposed to have occupied 700 acres, which is more than the quantity sown last year; the crops in general were good, and the farmers disposed to save the seed."

Dublin. "No Flaxseed appears to have been sown in this county in the present year."

MUNSTER.

Waterford. "One-third more than the usual quantity of Flaxseed is supposed to have been sown this year, and the crops very fine, and large quantities of Flaxseed are expected to be saved therefrom."

Tipperary. "The quantity of Flaxseed sown in this county is estimated at 130 hogheads, 40 of which were American, 60 Riga, 20 British, and 10 home-saved; which seed is supposed to have occupied 200 acres; these quantities more than those of the preceding year; most of the growers employed in saving the seed, and more is expected to be saved than in the last year."

Clare. "The crops in the present year less than they have been for many years; very little foreign seed has reached this county; most of what has been sown was home-saved seed."

Kerry. "The quantity of Flaxseed sown in this county is estimated at 500 hogheads, 200 of which were American, and 300 home-saved; which seed is supposed to have occupied 800 acres and upwards; but 20 hogheads of seed have been saved, owing to the wetness of the season; the Flax crops never appeared more luxuriant."

Limerick. "The quantity of Flaxseed sown in this county is estimated at 900 hogheads, 750 of which were American, 84 British, 23 home-saved, and 9 Riga; which seed is supposed to have occupied 1750 acres, which is less than the quantity sown last year; between 20 and 30 hogheads of seed saved, principally from American.

From the heavy rain, a good deal of the Flax sown in the lower grounds suffered; that sown in the high ground was got in tolerably safe, but altogether not so well as last year."

Cork (North). "The quantity of Flaxseed sown in this district is estimated at 104 hog-heads, 86 of which were American, 10 Riga, and 8 home-saved; which seed is supposed to have occupied 275 acres; the crops were much better than was expected, and about 20 hog-heads of seed have been saved."

Cork (South). "The quantity of Flaxseed sown in this district is estimated at 1000 hog-heads, 500 of which were American, and 500 home-saved; which seed is supposed to have occupied 3600 acres; 780 hog-heads of seed have been saved; the crops in general very good."

CONNAUGHT.

Sligo. "The quantity of Flaxseed sown in this county is estimated at 1500 hog-heads, 1000 of which were American, 200 Dutch, and 100 Riga; which seed is supposed to have occupied 3000 acres; this quantity is 500 acres more than last year's sowing; the Flax crops this season of tolerable quality, and of good produce, but no seed saved."

Mayo (North). "But one-half of the usual quantity of Flaxseed is supposed to have been sown this year, the greatest proportion of which was home-saved, and the remainder American; the crops in general remarkably good, much superior to those of last year, and a great deal of seed is expected to be saved."

Mayo (South). "About 950 hog-heads of Flaxseed sown this season, 656 of which were American, and the remainder home-saved; which seed is supposed to have occupied 1496 acres; the Flax crops in general were but indifferent, and the quantity of seed saved will not be more than one-half what it was last season."

Leitrim. "The quantity of Flaxseed sown in this county is estimated at 370 hog-heads, 250 of which were American, and 120 home-saved; which seed is supposed to have occupied 500 acres; which quantity is one-fourth less than those of the preceding year, and much less seed saved."

Roscommon. "The quantity of Flaxseed sown in this county is estimated at 1300 hog-heads, 1320 of which were American, and 480 home-saved; which seed is supposed to have occupied 5012 acres; these quantities are less than those of the preceding year; the crops in general good."

Galway. "The quantity of Flaxseed sown in this county is estimated at 1506 hog-heads, 506 of which were foreign seed, and 1000 home-saved; which seed is supposed to have occupied 5012 acres; these quantities being one-third less than those of last year; the crops turned out much better than was expected at the beginning of the year."

(Taken from the Returns of the County Inspectors.)

JAMES CORRY, Secretary.

Linen-Office, Oct. 19, 1814.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are much indebted to A CONSTANT READER for his valuable hints. He shall find that we will profit by them.

We have received a communication from JOSEPHUS on the same subject as his former letters. We are certain he does not know, that all the articles selected by him, except two, have been published in several well known Miscellanies; we have, therefore, been under the necessity of omitting them.

W. R. E. will be inserted next month. Verses on Valentine's Day are left at the publisher's for the author.

X. N. A Regular Trader, Le Brun, Jeffrey Wagstaff, and Z. Y. X. are under consideration.

L. is informed, but we receive no reviews from unknown Correspondents. That department is wholly confided to gentlemen concerned in the work.

